FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'POSITION OF STRENGTH' IN ARMS TALKS IMPOSSIBLE

LD202056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Commentary by Lev Semeyko, "international affairs journalist and deputy chairman of the Disarmament Commission of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's readiness to continue talks with the United States on the limitation of strategic armaments without delay has met with approval everywhere in the world. This is quite understandable. To preserve the SALT process, to preserve everything positive which has been achieved in this sphere during 10 years of talks, to give a new stimulus not only to the limitation but also the reduction of strategic armaments and thus to make the most vital contribution to the strengthening of peace--these are the tasks which are most topical, and not only for Soviet foreign policy.

The position of the partner, the United States, is alwo of fundamental importance. Is the United States ready to conduct talks on the basis of equality and equal security? That is the cardinal question. The American position is currently being worked out. But what is being expressed about its drift cannot help but elicit alarm. One can detect increasingly clearly a desire to conduct future talks from a position of strength. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has declared in the Senate that, and I quote: I would like to witness a convincing improvement of the overall military position of the United States as a stimulus for successful talks. But, using Haig's words, the improvement of the military position signifies in contemporary American thinking the buildup of strategic nuclear might; that very might, incidentally, which must be limited and then reduced through talks. It is, as we see, a contradictory position in itself. But it also contradicts the principle of equality and equal security in so far as it clearly envisages pressure on the Soviet Union from a position of increased strength, pressure aimed at obtaining one-sided military advantages. At the same time, the Soviet Union--and this was firmly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress--will not accept an agreement which gives one-sided advantages to the United States.

Another aspect of the developing American position is important. These are President Reagan's words, and I quote: One must not sit at the table and just hold talks on the limitation of strategic armaments without taking into account and considering at this table all the other events which are taking place. In other words, I believe in linkage.

This statement is enough to put oneself on guard. One can clearly glimpse in it an intention to link the problem of SALT with the USSR's so-called behavior in the international arena. Staking on this is no less hopeless than staking on a position of strength. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared at the party congress, the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is an exceptional problem. It demands a realistic and constructive approach. Only such an approach--and this must be realized in Washington--can guarantee success in the cause of limiting strategic armaments.

U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR NUCLEAR WAR SCORED

LD201033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] The NATO staff exercises "Wintex-81" began 9 March. Representatives of the North Atlantic bloc's top military-political leadership and also of the member countries' political and military organs are involved in the exercises. They have been set the task of rehearsing decisionmaking and operational procedures under "conditions of an international crisis."

The report on the "Wintex-81" exercises published in the NATO bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES did not especially attract the attention of the Western press. The leaders of bourgeois mass news organs evidently considered it a routine report not meriting banner headlines and long commentaries. And yet it is a question of none other than a new sinister undertaking by Atlantic strategists. It is known that the exercise scenario provides for the first (?) use of nuclear weapons by the NATO bloc against socialist countries.

In the atmosphere of nuclear hysteria being intensively fueled by certain Western circles such overtly aggressive scenarios no longer seem anything unusual. Let us recall that not so long ago BBC TV broadcast the program "If the Bomb Drops." A Russian atom bomb, the announcer intoned, has just exploded over the House of Commons.... Britain's central government is no longer functioning.... The London districts of Kensington and Chelsea have been wiped out.... Thousands of people have ceased to exist, and tens of thousands are buried under rubble....

A similar provocative concotion--"First Strike"--was also served up to the U.S. population in the guise of a "documentary film." Stunned viewers "learned" that millions of Americans had perished as the result of a "Soviet first strike," the U.S. strategic forces had been almost totally knocked out, and the President had been forced to order the armed forces to cease resistance....

Those who pay the authors of such provocative television forgeries are pursuing quite definite aims, of which there are several. These include a new attempt to intimidate the man on the street with the "Soviet military threat," the desire to create an atmosphere of war hysteria in order to justify the unrestrained arms race, and the wish to prove the "admissibility" of so-called "limited" nuclear war.

All this conceals the genuine intentions and plans. A document stamped with the code number "U.S. CINCEUR. No 100-6" recently became public property. This document from the main command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, Britain's THE SUNDAY EXPRESS wrote, is an operational plan for the unleashing of nuclear war on the European Continent. It designates cities and other targets for nuclear strikes. The document states, in particular, "that in the event of the question of preemptive nuclear strikes being resolved, the American Armed Forces in Europe will participate in preemptive strikes in conjunction with large forces of the European allies."

Hence the persistence with which Washington tried to secure from its NATO partners a decision on "arms upgrading," that is, on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons--almost 600 Pershing II missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles--on the territory of a number of West European countries. Hence the unprecedented pressure which the North Atlantic leadership is exerting on the bloc countries which will not consent to new American weapons being deployed on their land or to its being made a target for a counterstrike. Three supreme commanders in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces--in Europe, the Atlantic and the English Channel zone--have just been in The Hague at the same time. At a meeting with members of the Dutch Government, with leaders of parliamentary factions and with top officers and high-ranking officials they literally twisted their arms to incline them toward a decision to deploy 48 American cruise missiles on Dutch territory.

Other facts attesting that the United States is drawing its allies increasingly deeply into adventurist plans to prepare for nuclear war--plans which pose a deadly threat to mankind--are also becoming known. Thus, the New York TIMES reported recently that the United States keeps nuclear weapons on Greek territory and, despite public assurances to the contrary, has a secret accord with the Greek Government to retain exclusive control over those weapons. The magazine NEW STATESMAN has said that the United States has 103 bases and other military installations on British territory, including 7 nuclear weapons dumps. These include Glen Douglas, where missile warheads are stored for the nuclear submarines based in Holy Loch, and Welford (southern England)--the main U.S. Air Force nuclear weapon dump in the British Isles. It has also become known that it is planned to deploy 30 medium-range nuclear missiles in Northern Ireland, where American nuclear weapons have not hitherto been noted.

All these facts fit into the overall picture of attempts by the most aggressive U.S. circles to achieve "strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union. This is now being said openly by representatives of the highest echelons of power in the United States. One could recall, for example, the words of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig: "There are more important things than peace." Or his categorical statement: "Americans must want to fight."

R. Reagan's administration has abandoned many of the projects and programs elaborated by the last administration after only less than 2 months in the White House. But it has not abandoned a single, even less significant detail in the plans to build up arms, above all nuclear arms. Furthermore, the plans to develop a new strategic bomber have been brought out of obscurity. The creation of the mobile-based MX ICBM is being accelerated, and new variants of its deployment are being studied. It is proposed, in particular, not to move these missiles from one launch silo to another, as previously planned, but to install between two and four of them on small submarines, which would cruise off the U.S. coast. This, a report by the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment states, will make the whole system "extremely viable."

Production of nuclear ammunition is being increased at an accelerated pace. A large-scale program is being implemented to modernize leading U.S. scientific research centers connected with work on nuclear weapons--at Los Alamos, Lawrence and Sandia. Some 57 such weapon systems have been designed and tested there over the past 30 years, according to Assistant Energy Secretary R. Morgan. Work is being conducted in parallel on increasing production of fissionable materials for military purposes--enriched uranium, plutonium and tritium. The demothballing of existing capacities alone will make it possible, SCIENCE MAGAZINE wrote, to increase plutonium and tritium production 67 percent at once.

Other programs which the Carter administration did not have time, was unable or did not dare to implement are also being dragged out into the light of day. Among them special danger is posed by plans to produce neutron weapons. Of course, even the new American administration knows that this barbarous venture elicits a very angry reaction from the world public. Nevertheless, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has launched a trial balloon by declaring that "the Republican administration intends to study the question of deploying neutron weapon systems." This statement once again caused such a storm of protest and indignation that other government spokesmen tried, as the saying goes, to play down the issue. But the Pentagon chief found supporters. Thus H. Kohl, chairman of West Germany's Christian Democratic Union, declared that his party will support the deployment of neutron weapons in the FRG.

Nor has the United States abandoned Presidential Directive 59, which was signed last summer and set forth the new U.S. nuclear strategy. Its essence, as is known, consists in planning a first nuclear strike against the most important military targets and organs of state and military leadership in the USSR with a view to destroying its military potential and totally disrupting the country's government. Here it is proposed to wage a long nuclear war, but one limited in terms of space and the means used (not, however, touching the territory of the United States itself).

All this is presented in the false wrapper of a "sensible" and even "humane" approach to nuclear war. It is in fact a question of deceiving the public and reconciling it to the idea of the "admissibility" of such a war. It is also a question of a desire to convince the NATO allies of the "reliability" of American nuclear guarantees, and of attempts to "frighten" the Soviet Union and make it reconcile itself to American hegemonist aspirations in the world arena.

This is a path leading to the abyss of nuclear war, into which mankind is being pushed by the doers of the will of the most aggressive and reactionary circles in the United States and other imperialist powers. But the world's peoples do not want to live under such a threat: For even a "limited" nuclear war, according to American concepts, in Europe for example, would mean the certain end of European civilization right at the outset. Of course. the United States itself could not remain apart from the flame of war.

Does there exist a possibility of avoiding such a development of events and diverting mankind from the danger of sliding into the bottomless pit of nuclear war? Yes, there does. This possibility was revealed clearly and distinctly set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee's report. He firmly expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue talks with the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and readiness for talks on limiting any types of arms. These proposals have elicited a broad positive response in very wide sections of the world public. An equally positive response has been elicited by the proposals for a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and also by the idea of creating an authoritative international committee which would show the vital need to prevent a nuclear disaster.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives expounded from the high platform of the 26th CPSU Congress indicate the main direction which mankind will be able to follow in order to achieve decisive successes in the struggle to curb the arms race and to avert the threat of war.

U.S. STALLING TALKS ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD200230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] With every passing day one hears fresh reports from Washington about continued militarization in the United States and about fresh undiplomatic--as they are described in the West--statements by top United States officials converning the Soviet Union. All this happens at a time when the world is waiting for some constructive American answer to concrete Soviet proposals on disarmament and other measures of preventing nuclear war. Our observer Nikolay Turkatenko comments:

The latest measures of the United States administration for stepping up the arms race and stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria are in striking contrast to the various businesslike and peaceful proposals (?formulated) by President Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. One gets the impression that Washington officials are going out of their way to stall talks with the Soviet Union; are inventing ways of preventing any improvements of the international situation and foiling efforts to strengthen world peace. As if the American people were much less interested than the people of this country in averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Take for example the problem of preventing another round of the arms race in Europe. The Soviet Union suggests that talks on this problem be opened without delay. It is also suggested that the opening of these talks would signal the introduction of a moratorium on siting new medium-range missiles in Europe by NATO and by the Soviet Union. In other words, the Soviet Union suggests that agreement be reached on freezing the quantity and quality of these weapons, including of course the United States' forward-based nuclear weapons located in this region. It is also expected that the two sides would end all preparations for siting any additional weapons, including the United States' Pershing-II missiles and ground-based cruise missiles.

This moratorium on all such military preparations by the two sides in Europe would, as I said before, become effective simultaneously with the opening of the talks on this question. This moratorium would apply until the two sides sign a permanent treaty on limiting, or better still, on reducing the numbers of such nuclear weapons in Europe.

Such is the very clear and concrete proposal put forward by President Leonid Brezhnev. It permits the two sides to overcome what appears to be a vicious circle wherein steps taken by one side invite countermeasures of the other, which results in the accumulation of ever-mounting quantities of nuclear missiles in Europe. It would appear that there can really be no reasonable objections to accepting this Soviet initiative in order to rid mankind from the perilous arms race. But both NATO and Washington are still refusing to face the realities of today. Judging by the communique on the recent visit to Washington by the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the moratorium proposed by the Soviet side is rejected in favor of the earlier NATO decision to site, in Western Europe at all costs, some 600 advanced United States missiles targetted at the Soviet Union. Thus the NATO leaders clearly pin their hopes on increasing the numbers of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in a bid to secure military superiority.

In actual fact, this approach means that the vicious circle of piling up arms will be continued because the other side will respond by taking new measures to protect its security. This negative United States response to theSoviet call for a moratorium on medium-range weapons in Europe, which should accompany talks on limiting and reducing the numbers of these weapons, is naturally causing alarm among the public. This negative approach betrays plans of the Republican administration to treat Europe in the general context of the doctrines of military superiority and of a limited nuclear war proclaimed by Washington. It is easy to see that to follow these doctrines means a continued and unrestrained arms race and the growing threat of war hanging over the European nations and also over the people of the United States.

PRAVDA CITES MEDIA REACTION TO PETROV ARTICLE

LD191359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents dated 14 March: "Interest Shown"]

[Text] The article "On the Benefits of Realism in Policy" published in PRAVDA has evoked a speedy reaction from news agencies and a number of organs of the Western press.

"The Soviet Union," the American news agency UPI notes, "has taken a new step toward developing L.I. Brezhnev's proposals regarding a summit meeting and a moratorium on the deployment of a medium-range nuclear missile system in Europe, in calling on the West for immediate talks." The agency notes that the article flatly rejects arguments to the effect that the "hard line" of Reagan's administration "has produced an impression" on the USSR.

The USSR has called upon the United States' West European allies to turn their attention once again to L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe, the Washington POST states. This authoritative statement is clearly aimed at prolonging the diplomatic campaign initiated by L.I. Brezhnev in sending personal messages to a number of heads of state and heads of government.

The author of the PRAVDA article hews to the viewpoint, the West German news agency DPA reports, that the implementation of NATO's plans relating to nuclear armament will complicate the situation considerably. This cannot fail to affect the Soviet Union's relations with countries which offer their territory for the deployment of such weapons. Talks can only be held on a basis of equality and equal security. Consequently the article mentions the necessity for ensuring that realistic thinking in policymaking will prevail.

DEFENSE MINISTERS OBSERVE 'SOYUZ-81' EXERCISE

LD221654 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS--As it was already reported, the joint command and staff exercise "Soyuz-81" is held in the territory of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski; Minister of National Defence of the GDR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann; Minister of National Defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Army General Martin Dzur arrived today in one of the areas of the exercise in the territory of Poland.

The ministers of national defence, Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, other military commanders of the fraternal armies observed the operations of the personnel of the token units taking part in the exercise.

EXERCISES INVOLVING SIMULATED NUCLEAR STRIKE HELD

LD201315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 1

[Capt V. Khrebtov report: "Chemical Troops Distinguished Themselves"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces--During tactical exercises the "enemy" inflicted a "nuclear" strike in an endeavor to contain attacking subunits. Motorized infantrymen negotiated the dangerous sector in infantry combat vehicles. In order not to slacken the pace of the offensive it was necessary to carry out the decontamination of equipment very quickly.

The chemical protection company commanded by Sr Lt M. Zuyev fulfilled this task, cutting the normative time by 15 percent. Success was achieved thanks to the excellent state of special equipment and the high level of personnel training. Sr Lt M. Zuyev is a first-class specialist, and many subunit servicemen possess several allied trades. The company is the best among the chemical protection subunits in the Group of Forces.

The chemical troops are full of determination to confirm their title of excellent subunit in the spring checkup.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD222056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 22 Mar 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Lev Semenovich Semeyko, head of a section of the United States of America and Canada Institute; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, International Department, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, comrades. The powerful influence of the 26th CPSU Congress continues to be felt with unabated force in the political life of the world. The Central Committee report which was delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and other congress material, are as before in the focus of international public opinion since their irresistible power consists primarily of the fact that they pose the question of questions of our time: How to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race.

Our country has set up, in contrast to the sabre-rattling of the adventurist circles of imperialism, a peace program for the 1980's. The Soviet Union is proposing new measures which deal with both nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons, and land forces and naval and air forces; they affect both the situation in Europe, and in the Near, Middle and Far East. In them we are talking about measures of both a political and military nature. The Soviet proposals are specific and realistic. They are permeated with a striving to give detente its second wind.

Reactions to Peace Proposals

[Semeyko] Nevertheless, or rather precisely because of the magnetic force of the Soviet proposals, the propaganda machine of the West has recently switched over, to a greater or lesser extent, to remaining silent on or distorting the sense of our proposals, to sowing mistrust in them.

If one were trying to pick out the main directions of criticism, so to speak, one could point to the following: The Soviet proposals are of an allegedly propaganda nature. Genscher, FRG foreign minister, said that such peace chanting by the Soviet Union should not, so to speak, seduce one.

[Ariyevich] But it should be noted that this thesis is exposed by the press organs in the West themselves.

[Semeyko] Here is another direction, continuing this line of thought: There are allegedly a number of unclear matters in the Soviet Union's proposals. Well, statements of a fundamental nature, on very complicated matters of disarmament, and designed for the long-term, simply cannot be detailed. This applies to other matters as well. It is an invitation to talks, to an exchange of views during which it will be possible to clarify all that is unclear.

One more direction: The Soviet Union has allegedly gained military superiority and is now striving to consolidate it with talks from a position of strength. What urged the Soviet Union to put forward the peace proposals was allegedly that the United States took a hard line. Well, as for the thesis on Soviet military superiority, this, as is known, is not a new thesis; it is farfetched since parity of military strength exists. At the basis of the Soviet peace proposals lies a striving for securing the possibility of staging talks on an equal basis. If one looks at the Soviet proposals as a reaction to the severity of present American policy, then this would be a mistake, and a serious mistake, to see it as such.

[Beglov] If one is talking about the reaction of Washington to the Soviet proposals then one must single out the following points: First, there is a striving to set up a ladder of arguments or pseudoarguments, which would serve the aims of weakening the effect of the Soviet initiatives.

But at first political instinct prompted the leaders in the United States that it was not advisable to reject these Soviet proposals immediately. It was simply not possible, since it was impossible to silence them and the attention of world public opinion had already been drawn to them. Without doubt, dread of self-exposure also played a role here, that is, in essence Washington had nothing to show in the sense of a constructive, positive, reciprocal policy, a reciprocal program of action. Nevertheless, this self-exposure inevitably came about, because during these diversionary maneuvers of a propaganda and political nature, it became increasingly clear that the United States, which was taken unawares by the Soviet peace initiatives, had already established the mechanism of its policy. It was established on exclusively militaristic measures, and as West European observers have noted with anxiety, Reagan, in an attempt to prove his competence as a politician and as President--and since there was no hope at all for solving the domestic problems of the country which are on the agenda of the [administration] of the United States--put his money on the position of strength, on confrontation with the Soviet Union, and not on dialogue, not on listening and understanding.

And so, furthermore, Washington began to set up this ladder of arguments, or more precisely pseudoarguments, against the Soviet proposal on active dialogue, against the proposal for meetings at all levels, including a summit meeting. One of these arrogant arguments consisted of the fact that the United States would allegedly be prepared to hold such a meeting as soon as it was convinced that the Soviet Union in its policy would satisfy certain requirements of the Americans; that is, we have again the notorious theory of linkage, which means that the Soviet Union would have to abandon its solidarity with the cause of the national liberation of peoples. Washington must be aware of the complete bankruptcy and hopelessness of talking to the Soviet Union in the language of ultimatums, and of preliminary conditions. So the countries allied to the United States began to sound the alarm and I have the impression that the leaders in Washington are now beginning to look for ways to reduce some of the extremes of their position, particularly in respect to talks and in respect to a dialogue. Specifically, in two statements made last week by Secretary of State Haig, it was stressed that the United States is not completely against dialogue, including meetings at various levels, but the thing is that the United States still needs time for more thorough preparation. Well, you see this is a kind of new argument: The whole point is that this so-called lack of readiness of the American policymakers only applies to the questions of deepening detente and arms reduction.

[Ariyevich] This is completely reflected in the position of the American delegation at the Madrid meeting.

[Belov] In essense, disregarding the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union on the issue of working out balanced confidence-building measures, the American representative continues to press for a unilateral approach, not taking into account the proposals put forward by a number of states participating in the European conference.

## West Europe-U.S. Relations

[Semeyko] The recent visits of a number of statesmen from West Europe to the United States and also the meetings of West European leaders among themselves, confirmed that there is both unity and discord between the United States and its allies. On the one hand, there is evidence that Britain, the FRG, and France in particular are giving a positive evaluation of President Reagan's policy. Centripetal tendencies in the policies of the countries of imperialism are being felt and in general one must take this into account.

[Beglov] Of course, Washington would very much like to hold all its allies in NATO to its unrealistic position, and some of these, such as Margaret Thatcher, readily go along with it.

[Semeyko] Completely true. Bu on the other hand, there are also serious disagreements among the NATO allies. There a also centrifugal trends in operation. West Europe supports active continuation of the SALT process, the commencement of talks on medium-range missiles. Loathing, literally loathing, for the American neutron bomb in West Europe is today probably even more stronger than 2 or 3 years ago. West Europe feels deceived by the Americans' yes-and-then-no attitude to the matter of ratification of the SALT II treaty, a treaty which the West European allies of the United States decisively support, and which Washinton rejects.

[Beglov] The more the contrast between the complex of peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and Washington's position is laid bare, the more clearly can world public opinion at large see that the U.S. administration came to power with its main stakes placed first on putting in a spurt in armaments, and, second, making all positions of strength in the world more active by means of dictatorial regimes and mercenaries and by means of a new network of bases.

These two stands in the U.S. approach to international problems actually have one common denominator. Incidentally, one U.S. observer in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR described this as a militarized foreign policy, in other words an approach determined purely by a military viewpoint.

[Ariyevich] Evidence of this is provided by the recent speech by U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Haig stressed that the administration intends to pay considerable attention to the strengthening of NATO's military potential.

## U.S. 'Confrontation' Policy

[Beglov] Whether one takes El Salvador and the whole of Central America, or Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique or the Near East, the handwriting is one and the same in all the White House's undertakings. Washington has declared El Salvador to be a touchstone for the new policy of strength. And, incidentally, the Americans themselves now do not know how to lessen the extremely negative impact on world public opinion of their placing stakes on crude force and interference in El Salvador.

[Ariyevich] Washington is carrying out its interference in the affairs of El Salvador in accordance with its new political conception according to which all national liberation movements and the peoples' struggle for their political and economic independence are declared to be terroristic.

[Beglov] In accordance with this conception we are now seeing a stepping-up of aid to dictatorial regimes and the galvanization and, one might say, the resurrection of many henchmen who might have appeared forgotten but who are being mobilized once more in the service of this policy.

Let us take Angola, for example. Washington has again declared that the new administration will lift the restrictions on assistance to the mercenaries of the CIA, to the grouping known as UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which operates from the territory of Namibia which is occupied by the Republic of South Africa. Meanwhile, CIA agents who had tried to overthrow the people's revolutionary regime in the country were caught redhanded in Mozambique.

[Ariyevich] At that same time President Reagan announced openly for the first time his intention to continue supplying weapons to the gangs of counterrevolutionaries who are being infiltrated into Afghanistan. In doing so he proclaimed, as it were, the beginning of a new stage in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

[Beglov] One could cite many examples to illustrate one kind of policy. It seems to me important to stress three characteristic features of this policy. In the first place Washington is striving to confront the rest of the world, including its own allies, with a fact. Second, the tactics and methods of this policy are to create tense situations, to contrive incidents, to fan conflicts and to thereby obtain a kind of alibi, that is the opportunity to justify and explain its behavior by alleging that the United States has no choice but to demonstrate its strength in response to a dangerous situation of this sort.

The third characteristic feature is the fact that, in relation to all international problems and areas where agreements have been concluded or where ways to a political settlement have been mapped out, the new administration, the new people in Washington, have chosen the following line of conduct: Anything which went before us does not suit us. It was all bad. This is a very convenient stand for those who are striving to relieve themselves of responsibility for the destiny of the world and detente.

Let us take the most recent characteristic illustration of this, the fate of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. A convention on the Law of the Sea was ready after 10 years of work. It had been weighed on the scales, so to speak. It had been drafted through the endeavors of delegates representing 150 countries of the world.

All, it seems, had been carefully weighed and packaged.

But the new people arrived in Washington. When the concluding session opened, at which the document was to be approved for signing by the governments of states, the new administration declared: This convention--it's not that we do not like it, but at any rate we have reservations. We would like to have another look at a whole range of questions, including questions concerning rights or opportunities for U.S. monopolies to rapaciously exploit the resources of the world ocean.

[Semeyko] We have not cited here a mass of examples proving the military slant of contemporary U.S. foreign policy. But I think this field is best of all illustrated precisely by figures showing the growth in the military budget. Ten years ago the U.S. military budget amounted to $76 billion. Five years ago it was already $96 billion. Three years ago it was $125 billion. The current budget is for $177 billion. Next year it is thought that its size will be $222 billion. In other words this is virtually three times as much as only 10 years ago. Such huge military spending is unprecedented in peacetime. It goes beyond all the bounds of commonsense. And the Pentagon is, as we know, the only department to avoid the budget scalpel in the reductions in public expenditure being implemented by the new administration. This alone speaks for itself.

[Ariyevich] About 200 social programs affecting the interests of the poorest sections of the U.S. population are now being cut back.

But there is yet another dangerous aspect of the arms race, which threatens the entire world. The nuclear missile age, in which the destructive force of weapons is a thousand times greater than all types of armaments used in the wars of previous epochs, threatens mankind with truly incalculable misfortunes. After all, the power of just one modern nuclear warhead is greater than the energy of all explosive substances used by states during World War II. In these circumstances the new Soviet proposals take on special significance.

## Confidence-Building Measures

Let us dwell in more detail on just a few of these proposals. For example, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the proposal about confidence-building measures. Is that not so, Lev Semenovich?

[Semeyko] Unquestionably. As we know, the problem of trust in the military sphere was brought up as long ago as in the Helsinki Final Act. The act says that the purpose of confidence-building measures is to help lessen the danger of an armed conflict and to remove an incorrect understanding or incorrect assessment of military activities by this or that state, especially when the state lacks clear and timely information about the nature of such activities. A whole range of measures could strengthen mutual trust and thereby contribute to the strenghtening of stability and security in Europe. The entire first stage of the work of the European conference on military detente and disarmament, the convening of which is now under discussion in Madrid, should be devoted to confidence-building measures.

[Beglov] Clearly, it is no coincidence that the question of strengthening confidence-building measures occupied first place among the main points in the Soviet program for peace in the 1980's. As you know, there are eight of these points. This apparently shows that the Soviet Union attaches special significance to this question.

[Semeyko] Unquestionably. That is very instructive. The Soviet Union has, indeed, put forward a valuable initiative in this sphere. It proposed a significant expansion of the zone in which confidence measures would be implemented. However, let us first recall how the implementation in this zone of such a confidence measure as notification of major military exercises is envisaged in the Final Act. Three basic figures are important here, I would have said. The first is the figure describing the scale of military excercises by ground troops about which the states which took part in the Helsinki conference pledged to notify each other in good time on a voluntary basis. Exercises involving 25,000 men or more are considered to be just such major exercises, and notification of these can be given in good time.

[Ariyevich] You are saying in good time. What does this mean?

[Semeyko] This is where the second figure comes in, as it happens--the second indicator I would say. This is the figure of 21 days. In other words, notification is to be given 21 days or more before the beginning of the exercise. Finally, the third figure, which is a very important one, is the figure of 250 km.

What is meant here is the width of the zone from the border of the Soviet Union--a border turned in the direction of any other European state; notification is to be given of exercises being held in such a zone. The Soviet Union is now proposing that this zone be extended. For its part the Soviet Union agrees to extend it literally tenfold, including in it the whole of the European part of the Soviet Union right up to the Urals.

[Ariyevich] It would probably be interesting to recall what pledges the other states which took part in the Helsinki conference took upon themselves according to the Helsinki agreement.

[Semeyko] According to the Final Act, if the territory of a European state does not extend beyond the confines of Europe--as you know only the Soviet Union and Turkey have territory extending beyond Europe--then, if you would allow me to quote, notification will be given of big military exercises being staged in Europe on the territory of any state that took part in the Helsinki conference. In other words, if big exercises are being held somewhere--let us say in Spain, France or Belgium in any spot of any European state which does not extend beyond the confines of Europe--then this state could on a voluntary basis give advance notification about military exercises. That is, the border of the zone of confidence of the West today already runs, according to the Final Act, along the shores of the Mediterranean, of the North Sea and the Atlantic.

[Beglov] You mentioned the Atlantic; this is very important if one recalls the stand being adopted today by the NATO countries.

They agree to extend the zone of confidence according to a highly image-bearing formula--from the Atlantic to the Urals. In other words, the border of the zone of confidence remains as it was from the Western side, whereas you Russians, they say, move it back to the Urals.

[Ariyevich] This is a formula which is not only highly image-bearing but which is also highly typical of NATO. This is a typical attempt to obtain some sort of unilateral advantages.

[Semeyko] The question of confidence-building measures is above all a political one and not a geographic question. Here one must recall the existence of the principle of equality and equal security. We have somehow got into the habit of making this principle refer to the sphere of limiting and reducing weapons. But this principle is broader. This principle can also be fully applied to the sphere of confidence-building measures. Why, as a matter of fact, must the Soviet Union unilaterally extend the zone of confidence in the direction of its own territory? We can understand that the West would feel more secure if this happened although it must also be said in all fairness that the West never has had, and never will have, any grounds for fearing any covert preparation for aggression by the USSR. After all, the Soviet Union would also like to feel more secure. This is precisely what the principle of equal security states. This is why the report of the CPSU Central Committee prepared for the party congress said the following about zones of confidence: We are ready to extend them to the whole of the European part of the USSR on condition that the zones of confidence-building measures are extended in a corresponding manner by the Western states, too.

[Beglov] The way the Soviet Union has formulated the question is undoubtedly completely just and the stand of the West, in particular the stand which has manifested itself at the Madrid meeting, should put us on our guard all the more. The question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe must be tackled only according to the formula: From the Atlantic to the Urals. But, you see, now it is the case that this formula is dated and no longer up-to-date. A question that is often asked is: How far in the direction of the West should the zone of confidence be extended? The answer will apparently become clear when the sides actively begin talks on this matter.

[Ariyevich] Lev Semenovich, you have been talking about three figures in connection with the zones of confidence. We have, so to speak, investigated one--this is the extension of the zone. But, after all, the Soviet Union proposed that other figures be changed, too--figures which described the scope of exercises and the length of advance notification.

[Semeyko] You're right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. More than 1 year ago--in December 1979--the Soviet Union, together with its Warsaw Pact allies, proposed that notification be given of big military exercises not from the level of 25,000 men but from the level of 20,000. And not 3 weeks but 1 month in advance. It would seem that these are small changes but they are of considerable importance as regards the strengthening of mutual trust. At that time the Soviet Union proposed that the scope of the exercises being carried out should be limited. Their, upper limit, so to speak, would be 40-50,000 men and no more. However, the NATO countries did not support these proposals and neither did they support the proposal that notification be given of the movement of land forces if more than 20,000 men were taking part and of the carrying out of big air force and naval exercises. We have not been speaking here about such confidence-building measures as the exchange of observers to attend military exercises, the preliminary notification of big troop movements and other measures. Each of these measures is a contribution toward strengthening confidence, stability and security.

Also of great importance for improving the military-political situation in the Far East and for strengthening the foundations of universal peace is the Soviet proposal on the staging of specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested parties. The point is that the useful experience of detente which has been obtained in Europe in the years following the Helsinki conference should be transferred to other regions. This is a qualitatively new phenomenon.

SALT Problems

[Ariyevich] Another problem about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke in his report at the congress is SALT. He said that strategic arms limitation was an extraordinary problem. The Soviet Union has stated that it is ready to continue without delay the appropriate talks with the United States while retaining everything positive that has been achieved to date in this sphere.

[Semeyko] A lot of positive things have indeed been accumulated: Included here are the results of the talks which have been conducted for virtually 10 years, the general principles on which the talks were built, the very mechanism of the talks which showed its viability. In all cases the talks can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union advocates the start of talks, even an immediate start.

And what about the United States then? Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, stated as long ago as January that 6 months would be needed to start talks. Why? The administration has only just begun to perform its functions. Here one could quote one example. It is difficult to say how close it is to the truth but the magazine DER SPIEGEL reported a few days ago that at the recently held meeting between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher--this meeting lasted only 20 minutes--it was revealed that Weinberger knew virtually nothing at all about the fact that the East and West had already been conducting negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe at the Vienna talks for 7 years. This is typical if it is true, of course. But either way Washington needs, of course, to work out a position and a certain period of time is, of course, necessary for this although in general time does not stand still. But the main reason for the delay in Washington giving a clear-cut answer to the Soviet proposal on SALT does not lie at all, by all accounts, in Washington's unreadiness. The reason lies in the unwillingness to conduct equal talks; in the aspiration of acquiring strength beforehand in order to pressure the Soviet Union, to dictate its will to the Soviet Union and to ensure superior positions at the talks. I shall quote what Weinberger said: We are now firm in our intention to acquire the might which we must have in order to enter discussions of that kind.

[Beglov] But, as has already been stressed in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress, we, while not striving to achieve military superiority over others, will at the same time not allow such a superiority to be set up over us. It is dangerous folly to dream of a victory in the arms race and to bank on victory in a nuclear war.

[Semeyko] We shall see how events develop in the future. But for the time being the Soviet initiative realistically opens up a path for a constructive solution to the SALT problem and this is a fact which cannot be denied.

[Ariyevich] Thus, under conditions when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are whipping up tension, the historic importance of the Soviet peace program enriched and developed by the 26th congress of our party is becoming particularly obvious for peoples. More and more millions of people are becoming convinced that the fate of the world and the cause of progress by mankind are connected today more closely than ever before with socialism, with the Soviet Union, and with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Here we end the broadcast and bid you farewell. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

BREZHNEV GREETS AAPSO, NOTES IMPERIALIST ERRRORISM

LD202144 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 20 Mar 81

["To Participants of the 13th Session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS--I warmly greet the participants of the 13th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation [AAPSO] who have assembled in the capital of Democratic Yemen to discuss the current problems of the national liberation struggle and defence of peace and the security of the peoples.

The Soviet people note with profound satisfaction the outstanding victories won by the national liberation movement in the seventies. The liquidation of colonial empires has been actually completed and the newly free countries have markedly strengthened their independence.

These successes were achieved in hard-fought struggle. Imperialism is prepared to do anything to suppress the freedom-loving aspirations of the peoples. It strives as before to control the destinies of the countries of Asia and Africa and to exploit their natural resources. The imperialists declare whole regions of Asia and Africa to be "a sphere of their vital interests". They establish there a large network of military bases, concentrate there troops and fleets equipped with most deadly weapons, patronize racist and dictatorial regimes and create seats of conflicts. Widely using terror and violence against the fighting peoples, the imperialists slander the national liberation movement by putting on it the label of "international terrorism".

Your section is meeting in a complicated international situation. The policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism has led up to a considerable growth of tension and an increased war danger. Therefore, there is no problem today more important for all the peoples of this planet than that of upholding peace and barring the way of the arms race. An earnest appeal urging the peoples to step up their struggle against the military plans of imperialism came recently from the 26th Congress of the CPSU. In face of machinations by the forces of imperialism, aggression and national oppression, the congress put forward a concrete programme for strengthening peace and consolidating detente, including measures to remove seats of tension and military conflicts, specifically in Asia and Africa.

The congress reaffirmed our party's invariable policy of developing the Soviet Union's cooperation with the newly free countries and strengthening the alliance with the national liberation movement. It is only by the joint efforts of all the peace-loving progressive forces of the earth that it is possible to achieve a solution of basic international problems including such problems as those of a just settlement in the Middle East, ensuring security in the Persian Gulf area, turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, eliminating the last seats of colonialism and racialism and restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality.

I wish your session successful and fruitful work in the name of the noble aims set by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation before itself.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN CONTINUES WITH 'COLLOQUIUM'

LD101600 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar, TASS--American reaction issues provocative calls for increasing interference in the internal affairs of Poland and for encouraging there counterrevolutionary elements who are vainly trying to shake loose the mainstays of socialism in Poland. A new event in the rabid anti-Polish campaign, now conducted in the USA, was a "colloquium" held in Washington on the subject: "The USA, Poland and the Soviet Union". It was addressed by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, former adviser of the U.S. State Department, and G. Will, the Washington POST observer notorious for his hatred toward socialism.

Both "rapporteurs" viciously attacked the Polish United Workers' Party, the Government of Poland and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. They did not conceal their hatred of socialism in general.

The two anti-communists strove by rude outbursts and dirty slanders of socialism to motivate "the need" for changing the present system in Poland. They said that every encouragement should be given to such an "evolution" in Poland as would lead to the restoration of capitalism in that country.

Furthermore, they openly demanded that the American administration take concrete measures to destabilize the situation and to undermine socialist gains in People's Poland. Thus, Helmut Sonnenfeldt said that the USA should extend credits to Poland only provided the latter effects appropriate "reforms" in its economy. G. Will went still further, demanding that these credits should be linked with certain "political reforms" in Poland.

Both Helmut Sonnenfeldt and G. Will paid compliments to subversive elements who have entrenched themselves in the Solidarity trade union organisations. G. Will voiced "great sympathy" for his part, stressed the importance of encouraging and supporting these persons. At the same time he made no attempts to conceal the fact that Polish counter-revolutionaries are closely connected with reaction in the USA and other Western countries. These people, he said, rely on us, and they are quite worthy of our help.

One of the channels through which such "aid" is given is the American trade union gang-up, AFL-CIO, which is well known for its close connections with the CIA which finances many of its programmes abroad. Printing and copying machines for issuing anti-government leaflets and other subversive literature were illegally sent to the Solidarity organisation from this "Polish workers' relief fund."

MILITARY AID PACKAGE FOR PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD211124 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar, TASS--The U.S. administration has prepared to two-year programme of aid to the military regime in Pakistan, according to the National Broadcasting corporation, in keeping with the programme, the Pakistani regime is to receive 600 million dollars to pay for U.S. made combat equipment and armaments. The programme also includes "economic aid".

In accordance with the operating U.S. legislation, the administration has no right to render assistance to Pakistan, since the regime is suspected of an effort to develop its own nuclear weapons. However, the new U.S. administration hopes to "soften" the legislation and prop up the regime hostile to India and Afghanistan.

CONTINUING SUPPORT OF AFGHAN REBELS SCORED

LD202120 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Thus, President Reagan has openly and unambiguously announced what the American administration preferred not to dwell on before. He said that Washington intended to continue supplying arms to the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who invade Afghanistan from neighbouring Pakistan and Iran. And he added that, in his opinion, in actual fact there is nothing to object to such actions.

No, there is something to object, and exactly on the substance of the matter. Above all, one cannot bypass in silence the fact that the United States, through the mouth of its top leader, make armed interference into internal affairs of the sovereign and freedom-loving state a matter of official state policy. There is no going away from the fact that the only result of such a policy, as it is emphasised in the TASS statement, will be a still further aggravation of the situation in south-west Asia as a whole. Its inevitable consequence will be new difficulties on the road of political settlement in connection with Afghanistan.

Washington thus demonstrates once again its insatiable desire to aggravate tension. And this is being done, we should say straight, proceeding from quite certain and obvious calculations.

In creating and heightening by its actions tension in that area which the United States, by the way, announced on its own a sphere of its "vital interests, American imperialism uses that tension as a pretext to justify its unrestrained pursuit of new military bases in the zone of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, as a pretext to build up there, thousands of miles from U.S. shores, its armed forces and armaments.

Such a policy promises nothing good to the peoples of all countries of the region, including Pakistan the territory of which serves as the main base for actions of the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, most resolutely denounced the statements made by Reagan and other high-placed U.S. leaders. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan warned that no aid from outside would help rescue the doomed cause of counter-revolution.

These irresponsible and provocative statements have given rise to profound anxiety also in India. THE TIMES OF INDIA, one of the largest newspapers of the country, points out with good reason that deliveries of up-to-date arms to Afghan mercenaries will only complicate prospects of a political settlement, heighten the situation in south-west Asia and will not bring Washington the desired results. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, on its part, points out that as long as military interference and acts of aggression are committed against the people and the Government of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will continue rendering that friendly neighbouring country assistance as far as necessary.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union repeatedly expressed readiness for serious, constructive discussion of international aspects of the Afghan problem with all the sides concerned, and not in the last place--with the United States. Relevant new major initiatives have recently been advanced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress and they found a broad positive response in many countries. But, as was clear from the reaction of official Washington, not in the United States where high-placed statesmen would not heed the voice of reason.

SKOBELEV ATTACKS 'ADVENTUROUS' ANGOLAN POLICY

LD201304 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Washington: Adventurist Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar TASS-TASS commentator Geliy Skobelev writes: It was reported from Washington that the Reagan administration has sent an inquiry to Congress demanding the lifting of the ban on covert or overt aid by the USA to the "insurgent forces" in Angola.

Reporting this, the Washington POST recalls that the ban was imposed in 1976 at the initiative of former Senator Richard Clark in order to put an end to the secret support by the Central Intelligence Agency of Angolan groupings fighting against--the Government of Angola. It is common knowledge what these "insurgent forces" are. These are gangs headed by Jonas Saw Savimbi, the CIA's paid agent, which in close contact with the South African racists engage in terroristic activities and sabotage, in order to interfere with normal development and peacetime construction in People's Angola.

One may ask: On what grounds does the American administration support these renegades and traitors and does it intend now to give an official status to this support? It must be known in Washington that Angola is a sovereign independent state, an equal member of the United Nations and that it is governed by a lawful government which has the support of the Angolan people. It is obvious therefore that the present actions of the U.S. administration are but a deliberate hostile act against another sovereign state. This proves once more that by supporting the anti-peoples gangs in Angola the United States elevates international terrorism to the rank of a national policy.

Facts of the recent period indicate the hegemonistic militaristic aspirations are becoming more pronounced in Washington and that it makes more and more attempts to openly interfere in the affairs of other states. This is shown by almost daily threats made in the U.S. capital against Cuba, U.S. arms shipments, the dispatch of American advisers and cutthroats from the special Green Berets unit to El Salvador, the stay of the naval armada in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. On the African Continent, the sinister outlines of this policy are to be seen in a Washington's open military and political collusion with the Pretoria racialist regime, in CIA's espionage and subversive operations in Mozambique. And now it openly proclaims its aim of destabilizing the situation in Angola with the help of mercenary gangs.

No doubt this bellicose imperialist policy can only aggravate international tension. By pursuing such a course Washington challenges the peaceloving aspirations of the peoples.

WASHINGTON DECIDES TO TAKE REVENGE IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD220448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] As reported by AFP from Washington, Dyess, a representative of the State Department, has stated that the United States has discontinued supply of American foodstuffs to Mozambique. In the words of the author of the AFP report, this country is one of the most needy in Africa. William Dyess in fact admitted that in this way the Washington administration has decided to take revenge on Mozambique for the expulsion of four American diplomats from the country on 4 March. They were all caught spying, in which they engaged as secret agents of the Central Intelligence Agency. In short, the American spies were seized and expelled from Mozambique. Washington, however, instead of taking this bitter pill in silence, not only took the stance of insulted innocence, but also had recourse to open discrimination in respect to this independent African country. Having discontinued the supply of foodstuffs, the United States evidently intends to exert economic pressure on Mozambique.

This is not the first time that Washington has taken such an approach, by trying to blackmail the developing countries when they demonstrate their independence and do not wish to tolerate the American plots which threaten their security.

'ECONOMIC TRUMPS' USED TO PRESSURE W. EUROPE

LD202158 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorf of the Federal Republic of Germany is on a fortnight official visit to the United States where he is holding talks on economic, money-lending and financial matters. All indications are that these are difficult talks.

This is to be explained by sharp disagreements between the USA and the FRG and other West European countries. On the one hand, the United States has made its allies increase their military spending and step up the arms race, which is a heavy burden on the economies of the West European countries. On the other hand, the USA took a number of unilateral measures that put its competitors at a disadvantage. Thus, it has increased the bank rate which resulted in a temporary rise of the American dollar's exchange rate. It has gone up 23 percent against the West German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira.

Inasmuch as oil prices in the world market are quoted in dollars, the dollar's increased rate of exchange has had the effect of sharply augmenting the import bills of West European countries which fully depend on oil imports. Thus, the balance of payments deficit in Federal Germany reached 30 billion marks last year and continues to rise this year. Moreover, to maintain the mark's rate of exchange, the German Federal Bank of the FRG had to spend billions of dollars in money markets. The dollar's increased parity has forced up the prices of imported goods in the FRG with a resultant rise in inflation. Other West European countries are in no better shape either. According to the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FRG), the United States' actions have emptied the treasuries of Common Market countries and placed them face to face with enormous deficits.

But they in Washington evidently believe that this is a change for them to exploit the difficulties experienced by the allies in their own interests. It is well known that the United States, which is curtailing its trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, does not conceal its displeasure with the fact that West European countries are, on the contrary, expanding these relations because they see in them a benefit for themselves and regard trade as a means of strengthening confidence, peace and security on the European Continent.

Washington is also displeased with the objections raised by many West European countries to its foreign policy aimed at undermining detente. Taking all this into account, the United States is anxious to use "economic trumps" in the pressure it applies on West European countries to make them obey American policy. Under the cover of talk on "consultations" and "equal cooperation" the United States is actually pursuing a great-power policy which can only further aggravate differences between the United States and Western Europe.

WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE LAUNCHES BREZHNEV BOOK

LD200936 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar, TASS--A press conference was held at the USSR Embassy in the USA on Thursday on the occasion of the publication in English of collected works by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, under the title "Peace, Detente and Cooperation". The book has been put out by the U.S. "Plenum Publishing Corporation".

Anatoliy Dobrynin, the ambassador of the USSR to the USA, introducing the book to those present, pointed out that it "comprises Leonid Brezhnev's speeches, articles and interviews in the period covering the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU right up to the 26th CPSU Congress. That was the period of implementation of the peace programme which was adopted at the 24th Congress of the CPSU. This is exactly why the publication of the book is so topical and timely."

The book, the ambassador said, has Leonid Brezhnev's foreword written specially for the U.S. reader, which is of particular importance at the present-day crucial stage of Soviet-U.S. relations for the correct understanding of the Soviet approach to main international questions and searches for solutions along the lines of cooperation and detente, and not along the lines of confrontation.

We welcome the fact, the Soviet ambassador said, that the Plenum Publishing Corporation is now preparing the publication in the USA of Leonid Brezhnev's report and other materials of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which will become a logical continuation of the book.

Townsend Hoops, president of the American Publishers Association, expressed deep satisfaction on the occasion of the issue of the U.S. edition of the book of Leonid Brezhnev's works. He said the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are now experiencing a difficult period. The more imperative is the necessity for the two great countries to live in the conditions of peace, and peaceful coexistence. The surest way to that is to strengthen and broaden mutual understanding between the two peoples. He said he is of the opinion that the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's book will play a big role in this important cause. Townsend Hoops said the association of which he is the head also intends to make every effort to broaden cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union.

Martin Tash, chairman of the board of the Plenum Publishing Corporation, emphasized the timeliness of the publication of the book of Leonid Brezhnev's works in the USA. He said there is not a more important task than to struggle for the preservation of peace and for detente. The U.S. readers are getting a fine opportunity to get to know from the original the Soviet Union's policy and its stand on major international questions. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the book. This is a handbook for all those who are concerned for the destiny of peace and who strive to prevent nuclear war.

Frank Calambus, vice president of the corporation, said the book has already appeared on sale in Washington, New York and other U.S. cities.

ZORIN SCORES ADVISER PIPES FO TERRORISM COMMENTS

LD221610 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio, from the "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] Today I would like to take a closer look at a group of people that have played over the recent years a prominent role in making U.S. foreign policy. They are also effectively involved in (?running) all sorts of propaganda campaigns designed to manipulate American public opinion and brainwash the unsuspecting millions with all sorts of lies. The people I have in mind go by the name of Sovietologists or Kremlin watchers. At the time of the Carter administration they had achieved considerable prominence and one gets the impression that they want to retain this position with the present Republican administration as well.

It is only natural, of course, that in (?keeping) their relations with different countries the leaders of a nation use the services and advice of experts who specialize in this or that country. But most of the so-called U.S. Sovietologists are really different and can hardly be regarded as true experts who really know what they are talking about in their own field.

I remember my first meetings with Zbigniew Brzezinski when he held no official post in Washington. We met and talked as scholars and my impression from these meetings was that my counterpart was not really the great expert on Soviet affairs he claimed to be. During our discussions I was surprised to see his really striking incompetence on many aspects of Soviet history, politics and economics, This incompetence was accentuated by what struck me as an extremely biased attitude on his part to these problems, which is really not surprising if one considers the fact that the man comes from those sections of the Polish bourgeoisie which were deprived by the Polish people of their privileges and wealth. His hatred of socialism and his anti-Russian feelings had made it practically impossible for Brzezinski to analyze with any objectivity the situation in the Soviet Union and in the East European countries.

Prejudice and subjectivity have no place in serious research and analysis. The results of this [word indistinct] are common knowledge. Brzezinski was kind of an evil genius of the Carter administration whose views and advice were at the root of many of its foreign policy failures. My listeners may wonder why I should recall someone who is no longer in his chair in Washington together with this former masters? The reason I do this is that, unfortunately, there is reason to believe that men in the new administration have failed to draw the lessons from their forerunners' mistakes, that they continue to rely on some self-styled experts on Soviet affairs.

We were told some time ago that Vice President Bush had taken on as an adviser for the new administration Prof Richard Pipes of Harvard University, who is supposed to be an authority on Russian history. So what we are dealing with now is yet another hawk and another (?hoaxer). To make my point clear I would like to quote a recent statement by Richard Pipes which was obviously designed to give a theoretical base to the latest anti-Soviet campaign mounted by Washington on the problem of terrorism. Richard Pipes claimed that international terrorism today is really rooted in Russian history and can be traced to the year 1879. In that year an organization which called itself People's Will was set up in the town of Lipetsk. This small group of terrorists, Richard Pipes points out, which was responsible for the assassination of Czar Aleksandr II, was the beginning of all present-day terrorist groups such as the Tupamaros, the Red Brigade, and what have you.

All this information sounds really impressive to a layman, especially since not too many Americans would really know anything about Lipetsk and the People's Will. But some people have been impressed enough to bring Richard Pipes into the National Security Council. Now let's try and really get this straight. I don't think I have to tell you that dating the origin of international terrorism to the year 1879 betrays more than an average degree of ignorance. Any person who takes some interest in history would know that there were numerous terrorist acts long before that date and in countries other than in Russia. What I would like to draw your attention to is something different. Either through ignorance or deliberately trying to mislead his listeners, or both, Richard Pipes, who claims to have expert knowledge of Russian history, does not mention the well-known fact that right from the start the communists, including the Russian communists, flatly rejected terrorism as a weapon of political struggle. When Lenin, then overseas, learned about the terrorist plot against the Czar Aleksandr III in which his own brother was involved, he said: We shall take a different course.

Richard Pipes either does not know or pretends to have no knowledge of Lenin's strong opposition to terrorism and its advocates, whom he condemned right from the start of his revolutionary activities. One only has to address himself to Lenin's early works to see that the Russian communists and later the whole communist movement flatly rejected political terrorism.

Richard Pipes, and the men who use his services, now have chosen to recall the People's Will and Lipetsk for no other reason than to brainwash people who know little of Russian history or communist ideas into thinking that it is the communists, including Soviet communists, who are behind international terrorism today. But counting on people's ignorance is only a shortlived policy. Before too long, people who try to manipulate public opinion in this way will be exposed for what they really are.

HAIG ADDRESS TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HIT

LD201952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig has delivered in the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a summary of the program for increased arms deliveries to foreign countries. In an attempt to justify this, he permitted crude and slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and spoke about the USSR's challenging behavior in the Horn of Africa, South Asia, the Persian Gulf and South-West Africa. It so happens that concrete facts show it is certainly not the Soviet Union, but the United States, which is the source of the threat to the security of these regions. For example, Haig himself declared that in the 1982 fiscal year, the U.S. administration plans to allocate about $7 billion for the supply of weapons to these explosive regions. He called for the permanent presence of U.S. ground troops in the Near East, and admitted the possibility that U.S. Army units might be deployed on the Sinai Peninsula. The secretary of state also mentioned arms deliveries to Central America, singling out efforts aimed at supporting the Duarte government in El Salvador.

TASHKENT COMMENTATOR ASSAILS CIA TERRORIST ACTS

GF201020 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 18 March carries a station observer commentary entitled: "The United States and International Terrorism." The radio states that Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco has disclosed CIA activities directed against his country and adds: "The conclusion to be drawn from what Jose Luis Cabaco has said is this: CIA agents are planning a series of political murders in which President Samora Moises Machel is also a target. The commencement of Washington's subversive activities in Mozambique is proof of the new offensive by (?U.S. intelligence networks) against independent Africa."

The radio recalls that the United States had attacked Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondlane, Amical Cabral and other heroes of the African liberation movement and adds: "The CIA is again (?training) terrorists and sending them to Angola, Mozambique and other countries. According to the weekly review published in (?Kenya), CIA agents are deployed in more than 40 countries of the continent. The U.S. stand against the progressive and democratic movements is currently being reinforced.

"The CIA agents are also establishing strong relations with neofascist organizations and other [word indistinct] elements in Western Europe. These organizations plan to carry out numerous murders. The CIA and Pentagon are having terrorists trained in military bases in Pakistan. They are later dispatched from that country. In close cooperation with the CIA and Pentagon, pro-American terrorist groups have (?intensified) their armed activities against the people's liberation movements in Guatemala and El Salvador."

The radio recalls U.S. involvement in Chile and adds: "It is obvious that the new U.S. administration intends to reinforce (?and maintain) the CIA's subversive and disruptive activities that went on in past years. The leaders of the Washington administration have prepared themselves well against the struggle being waged against international terrorism. CIA Director William J. Casey has made it known that the U.S. spy network will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries and support terroist groups. The evidence in hand, therefore, confirms the view that the CIA director regards the organization he heads as the main network to execute Washington's policy of international terrorism."

KONDRASHOV HITS REAGAN'S STRATEGIC POLICY

LD230825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Commentator's Notes": "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] What is 1 trillion? Delivering a message to Congress 3 weeks ago about his country's parlous economic situation, Reagan set himself the goal of visualizing what it is--in connection with the fact that the U.S. national debt has come close to $1 trillion. To give a visual idea, he chose $1,000 banknotes. It transpired that a wad of these notes approximately 10 cm thick is $1 million. And a trillion is a million million. A trillion is a pile of $1,000 banknotes...67 miles, or 107 km high. Every schoolboy knows that the earth's highest mountain, Mount Everest, is 8,848 meters above sea level. So if you develop the image suggested by the U.S. President, one trillion made up of brand new $1,000 notes stacked close together is higher than 12 lofty Mount Everests placed one on top of the other. That is the height reached by the U.S. Treasury's debt, proving that the American state is living beyond its means.

Unfortunately Ronald Reagan forgot this impressive image when some time later he asked this same Congress for $1.3 trillion for military expenditures in the next 5-year period. And this sum--let us make an estimate--is equal to 15 mount Everests made of $1,000 notes. And a truly remarkable imagination is needed to visualize what sort of a new mountain of armaments this will be....

Yes, the new President does not tire of repeating that America is living beyond its means and that inflation is higher and higher while labor productivity lags behind, that there are more and more unemployed and workers' average real incomes have fallen 5 percent over the past 5 years. He is purging state employee staffs and saving on school lunches and old age pensions and is at the same time--more generously and lavishly than any of his postwar predecessors--paying out to the Pentagon a 13-figure sum in dollars, no longer content with the hundreds of billions, but scaling new heights. Of course, everything can be neatly explained in the slick, unfeeling officialese of some state papers, but in the language of commonsense and sane concepts spoken by ordinary people living ordinary lives and earning their daily bread by the sweat of their brow it is madness. And even 15 Everests cannot measure this madness (with a capital M!) because it threatens to blow up the whole world.

There is also the official language of politicans and military strategists. They see the plans for accelerating the arms race as an attempt by Washington to disrupt the approximate parity of forces which exists at present and to seek superiority over the Soviet Union. This intention was proclaimed openly during the last year's elections struggle, when people now settled there were only moving toward the White House. Frank words about attaining superiority seldom fall from their lips now. They speak more of American "power" and of how it is only from " a position of strength," only when that has been acquired, that arms control talks can be conducted. They speak in a deliberately obscure and at the same time threatening way as though trying to make the other side lose its bearings in speculating as to U.S. intentions. One recent example is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's speech on an ABC television program.

Journalists are franker. Washington POST military observer J. Wilson writes: "the enormous scale of the defense program proposed by Ronald Reagan...creates an obvious impression that the new President will be satisfied with nothing less than U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union."

But this, if we turn again to the language of simple and, thank God, ineradicable common-sense, is the same madness, proved not simply by logic but by practice. One twist follows another, providing an increasing quantity of arms of increasingly formidable quality, and on these tottering peaks the sense of security is not enhanced but impaired. And there can be no victory in the arms race. Surely there can be no denying this conclusion demonstrated over decades? Why should what failed to come about under Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and others come about under Reagan? After all, it is clear that it will not. How then to explain all this? Obviously only by the fact that there are new people in Washington, that the law of the postwar decades was not actually written for them, that they have not yet seen the words; on the other hand, they show the superman spirit and the desire to invest America with the crown of world ruler, preserved by the mandate of U.S. conservatism.

Soon after the October Revolution, addressing the capitalist world, Aleksandr Blok urged: "Before it is too late, sheathe the old sword...." Before it is too late! This call has frequently been heard from Moscow over the past 60 and more years. But it has never been so serious and profound and anxious as now, at the start of the penultimate decade of the 20th Century, in a complex and dangerous period of international life. The same call was heard from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum. Before it is too late, sheathe this present all-incinerating, all-destroying thermonuclear sword hanging over everything that lives on earth....

The congress countered the program of stepped up military preparations which is emerging as the nucleus of the new U.S. administration's foreign policy with a specific peace program geared to the eighties and set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report. The program considers the gravity of the situation and is imbued in its entirety with a sense of high responsibility for the future of the earth and mankind. "Making no attempt to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium, not imposing a new, even more expensive and dangerous round of the arms race--that would be a manifestation of true statesmanship," L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress.

The new Soviet peace initiatives are well known. But I should like to note once again that they propose ways of resolving a number of very important problems both on the world's geographical "horizontal lines" (Europe, the Far East, the Near East and the Persian Gulf region) and on military-strategic "vertical lines" concerning primarily strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missile weapons limitation. That is the first point. The second point is that the Soviet proposals are really constructive since the Soviet Union, in inviting its partners to the conference table, is going halfway to meet them, rightly counting on a movement from their side too. And each is aimed individually, and even more powerfully when taken together, at clearing the thundery international atmosphere.

When such a persuasive call is being made to the path of easing tension, it is politically risky for anyone to defend the path of confrontation and to repeat that "there are things more important than peace." Neither their people nor the world public nor even their allies, who have to be considered one way or another, would understand or approve this. Washington has realized that. The first official responses from Washington spoke of interest in the Soviet invitation to renew Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the idea of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The Soviet initiatives' political and psychological impact on the international weather has proved so powerful that the thundery front which has been advancing from the other side of the Atlantic since late January seems to have halted.

But Washington's expressions of interest in the Soviet peace plan have been of a cautiously evasive nature and have been accompanied by the invariable stipulation: We will not hurry, give us time to work out our position and our policy.

Well, time is needed in both instances. To prepare an answer or, having obtained a postponement, to avoid, to evade an answer. I note in passing that Washington continues to be hasty in working out and proclaiming new military programs--surely this is borne out by the above-mentioned Everests of dollars for the arms race? And in their statements, defining the sequence of their tasks, the U.S. leaders continue to put first the attainment of a position of strength, relegating arms control to the background. Although "some people around Reagan may recognize the sincerity of the USSR's desire to limit the arms race, their reply comes down to building up U.S. might to obtain a more favorable position at the talks," so writes London's THE TIMES, adding that this is a dangerous viewpoint and that Europe should reject it.

In Europe and the countries that are U.S. allies, this dangerous viewpoint is directly rejected by the majority of the public. The public is bringing pressure to bear on its governments, and indeed the governments themselves are worried by the provocatively military emphasis of U.S. foreign policy. No wonder that both alarm at the gloomy prospect Washington is opening up and direct protest have intensified since the Soviet Union so impressively put forward its constructive peace alternative. True, politicians and journalists have been found who, as is their wont, uncovered Moscow's "designs"--to intensify the differences between the United States and its allies and to profit from them, kindling neutralist tendencies in West Europe. But there proved to be surprisingly few skeptics produced to order, and their malicious talk was not believed. It is not a question of petty tactical tricks but of an extraordinarily serious choice between madness and common-sense, and the majority can see that.

West European statesmen cannot fail to feel the powerful public agitation. They are trying to bring this desire and their own anxiety to the awareness of the U.S. Government which, it must be said, feels no such pressure from its own public. Will Washington heed them? FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's recent U.S. visit gives food for discussion on this score--and varied discussion at that.

The Genscher-Haig joint statement proclaims "full agreement on key problems" and, of course, there is no point in underrating their "Atlantic solidarity," based on the commonality of the two countries' sociopolitical systems, or the degree of West Germany's subordination, albeit not entirely willing subordination, to its senior partner. At the same time, quoting official sources, it is reported from Washington that there were also differences. In particular it is reported that "the biggest differences" emerged between the two sides on questions of relations between East and West. Knowing what he would have to report on his return home, Genscher, it is reported, insisted on the speediest resumption of U.S.-Soviet dialogue, while Haig hid behind the now familiar Washington formula that the matter "is still being studied."

Obviously the Bonn minister retreated in some substantial respect under pressure from the U.S. secretary of state. Before his Washington trip Genscher had stressed by every means his "adherence" to the principle of military equilibrium--at the lowest possible level. In the joint statement the "low level" has vanished, while mention is made of "restoring equilibrium." The Americans frequently use this formula to hide their desire for superiority. Moreover, Haig and Genscher declined the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. This position opens the way to a higher, not a lower, level of armaments.

Some West German newspapers are now crediting Genscher with the fact that "the new U.S. administration has moderated its tone considerably in assessing East-West relations." Yet tone is not of essence. "After all, if we go deeper into the details," the NEUE RHEIN-ZEITUNG writes, "it will become clear that the Reagan administration, although it is not against the continuation of detente, is showing, by forcing on the arms race, that it is prepared to pursue this policy only from a position of strength."

A correct assessment, Washington is resorting to tactical maneuvering and not to the reassessment of the policy it has proclaimed. It is paying lip service to international realities which--particularly since the 26th CPSU Congress--no statesman can avoid. But words are not the material which supports and strengthens the edifice of peace. Constructive practical mutual aid is needed, dictated by a sense of responsibility for our world's destiny. Will this approach prevail in the actions of Washington and other Western capitals?

USSR PREPARED TO DISCUSS ALL IMPORTANT ISSUES

LD231130 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The recent congress of the Soviet Communist Party held in Moscow confirmed the Soviet Union's desire to forge ahead to normalize the international situation, to strengthen peace, limit arms and improve relations with other countries, including the United States. This is what our reporter was told in an interview with a participant of the congress, the director of the Institute of USA and Canadian Studies, member of the Academy of Sciences, Dr Georgiy Arbatov:

The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, says Georgiy Arbatov, was held in very difficult international circumstances, when in relations between countries, negative tendencies were in the forefront and there was a departure from the former policy of talks and efforts to limit arms, lessen international tensions and promote cooperation. Unfortunately now we are seeing a revival of sentiments and at times actions typical of the cold war. We know, continued Dr Arbatov, that in the West there has been speculation on how the Soviet Union would react to such sentiments and actions. The recent party congress quite clearly spoke on this question. We have not allowed ourselves, nor will we allow ourselves, to be provoked into an unworthy skirmish or any actions that go against our basic foreign policy aims. Our aim is to strengthen peace, to further efforts to ease tensions and to expand equitable international cooperation with all interested countries. The party congress fully confirmed the Soviet Union's desire to move ahead along this course, desires that were backed up by concrete proposals on various aspects and problems of international politics.

As for relations with the United States, this country wants normal relations with the United States and it is prepared to engage in an active dialogue on all levels, including the summit level. With regard to the interests of the peoples of both our countries, as well as humanity in general, there is no other sensible policy. As for allegations of a so-called Soviet threat heard so often in the United States, as Leonid Brezhnev said, a war danger does exist for the United States as it does for all other countries, but the source of the danger is not the Soviet Union or its mythical superiority, but the arms race itself which maintains tensions in the world. The Soviet Union is prepared to fight this real and not imagined threat together with the United States, the European countries and all other countries on our planet. It is a dangerous madness to try to outstrip each other in the arms race and to hope for victory in a nuclear war, said Dr Arbatov. Therefore we are in favor of an immediate continuation of talks with the United States to limit strategic arms and to reduce them while preserving all the positive achievements in this field so far. But, of course, talks can only be held on the basis of equality and like security.

Speaking more concretely, it was proposed at the congress to reach an agreement on limiting the deployment of new submarines such as the Ohio in the United States and the Typhoon in the Soviet Union. This country would also favor an agreement on banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles on such submarines and preventing the creation of new ones. But, said Dr Arbatov, what is more important is not so much these concrete proposals but that the Soviet Union has made it clearer through its leader at the nation's most important forum that there is no issue the USSR is not prepared and willing to discuss.

For instance, we are prepared to discuss the situation around Afghanistan, the situation in the Persian Gulf and measures to strengthen trust in the military field. For one this country wants to considerably expand the zone of trust, that is, to stretch the zone to the European part of the Soviet Union up to the Urals, if the Western countries are prepared to extend the zone of measures for trust. We are prepared right now to freeze medium-range vehicles in Europe and begin concrete negotiations on the subject, which includes the issue of such weapons as the SS-20 that has been talked about so much in the West in recent years. We are ready for all such talks to promote peace and the security of nations.

ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD212112 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar, TASS--In a massive effort to build-up up-to-date weapons and systems of armaments, the United States is increasingly trying to put the arms race into outer space. General Burke, head of the Research and Development Office in the U.S. Department of the Air Force, said that this country was planning to test its anti-satellite weapons soon.

In the general's words, enemy satellites are to be removed from the orbit with small missiles shot by high-flying fighters. In the first test which is to be made in the near future, REUTER says, the missiles will be shot by an F-15 fighter.

General Burke also said that a combat laser to kill air-to-air missiles was to be tested this summer.

IZVESTIYA HITS PROGRAM FOR 'REARMING OF AMERICA'

LD230929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the rubric "Letter From New York": "Gamble on Strength"]

[Text] Less than 1 month after publishing the first part of its "national renewal" program the Republican administration has expounded its second part. Whereas the first half provides for a reduction of tens of billions of dollars in appropriations for social needs, the second half plans to spend these billions on the arms race. The chief aim of the second part of the program is the rearming of America. This was what Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declared in the Senate Armed Services Committee.

In the current fiscal year, which ends in June, and in the next one the secretary wants to obtain from Congress more than $32 billion extra. And this is only the beginning. As of 1983 it is proposed to increase the U.S. military budget at a fast pace, no less than 7 percent a year. In 1986 it is to total $367.5 billion, that is, it will more than double. This is $50 billion more than the Carter administration was planning. In all, over the next 5 years it is planned to spend almost $1.5 trillion on military purposes. During this period the proportion of military expenditure in the U.S. budget will increase from 24 to 32 percent. This is a record peacetime increase in military spending and essentially means the country's militarization.

Substantiating the need for such expenditure, the secretary manipulated the nauseating thesis of the "Soviet threat." For U.S. rightwing circles this myth long since became a cliche which they use as frequently as elderly Americans take aspirin for a headache. It would, however, be useful for the defense secretary to familiarize himself with the views of specialists, or at least of his predecessor, on this problem. H. Brown, like other experts, repeatedly declared that approximate equality exists between the military strength of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Why does the present administration want to arm America to the teeth? "The new Reagan budget is not so much a budget as a manifesto," the Washington POST, a newspaper close to rightwing circles, writes. "It attests to the administration's determination to show that the American political system can stand costly new military programs for a long time, despite the stretching of the country's resources. It proclaims determination to spread American might throughout the globe--to channel it into new critical regions, such as the Persian Gulf and, for that matter, to the shores of the Soviet Union."

It probably could not be put more clearly. Under cover of the "Soviet threat" myth the administration is returning to the old interventionist policy and trying once again to be a "world policeman." Realizing that the Soviet Union stands in the way of realizing these aggressive plans, Washington is trying to achieve military superiority.

This intention of the extreme rightwing of the American ruling circles is not something totally new. It was clearly manifested in the policy of the previous administration, which greatly increased the military budget, created the Rapid Deployment Force and forced certain West European countries to consent to the deployment of American medium-range missiles on their territory.

But there is also something of its own in the course of the present administration: This is, above all, its reluctance to heed generally accepted norms of behavior, its shamelessness and its confidence that a lot can be achieved through a "tough approach." High-ranking representatives of the administration oversimplify the picture of the state of the world and think in terms from the cold war period. "Ronald Reagan's conception of international laws is amazingly simple: The Soviet Union is the cause of all trouble in the world," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has written.

In intensifying the arms race, the Republican administration is sharply critical of Carter's military budget, although it, too, was a unique record. That budget is now called "quite inadequate." The White House has greatly increased all items of the military budget for this and the next fiscal year. In addition, the administration is demanding the allocation of funds for a new strategic bomber capable of "penetrating the Soviet Union's airspace."

The program for the "mobilization of America," as one local newspaper called the new budget, devotes special attention to increasing the American Navy and enhancing its combat potential. Appropriations for these purposes will increase 40 percent. It is planned to build new heavy nuclear-powered cruisers, which will be equipped with missiles with a computer-controlled guidance system. American admirals will receive one more nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. It is planned to build new light cruisers, amphibians, submarines and landing craft and to recommission four battleships, arming them with cruise missiles.

Washington certainly does not need all these warships to defend the United States. The center of the American Navy's activity is shifting to the Persian Gulf region, which is of great strategic and economic significance. "We must have a presence in that region," C. Weinberger declared. "Bases must be created there." This region, where the United States already keeps a strong naval formation headed by an aircraft carrier and is creating military bases, is located in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders. What would Washington say if such a formation of Soviet ships were near U.S. shores?

The program for the "rearmament of America" also provides for a considerable increase in the strength of the American Armed Forces. They will soon number more than 3 million men.

The Pentagon is greatly accelerating the pace of the creation of the new M-1 Abrams tank and is purchasing new helicopters, the most modern air defense facilities and combat vehicles for the infantry. The Senate committee hearings also discussed the American strategic forces. The secretary has not yet requested funds to increase them. But, by all accounts, he intends do do so in the very near future. There can be no other interpretation of his words to the effect that the United States is in a position of "strategic vulnerability."

Another "shift" in the White House's position, according to C. Weinberger, consists in the intention to demand of the U.S. allies a considerable increase in funds for military purposes. The last administration, applying all lawful and unlawful means of exerting pressure, secured the allies' agreement to increase military appropriations 3 percent a year in real terms over the next few years. This is not enough for the present administration. "The Reagan administration's chief task is to rearm not only America but also West Europe and Japan."

At the end of the statement on the unprecedented increase in the U.S. military budget the defense secretary said that Washington will continue seeking a "realistic approach" to the problem of reducing arms. But of what will this approach consist? Talks from a position of strength? Attempts to impose its will and to secure one-sided advantages if such talks are held? The program for the "rearming of America" is designed for many years and marks a fundamental change in the country's national goals. Such changes of priority occur in the United States once every 15-20 years and have serious consequences for all aspects of the country's life. This will also undoubtedly affect the international climate and lead to increased tension.

Certain American commentators are now asking this question: How will the Soviet Union react to the American program of "military mobilization?" The Soviet Union's psoition on this question has already been set forth. "We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over another side. This is not our policy," L.I. Brezhnev declared in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "But neither will we allow such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, as well as talking with us from a position of strength, are absolutely hopeless." This serves as a clear warning to those who are trying once again to gamble on strength.

GERALD FORD ARRIVES IN BEIJING ON PRIVATE TOUR

LD211338 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar, TASS--Former President of the United States Gerald Ford arrives in Beijing on Sunday after touring a number of countries of Southeast Asia. Much significance is attached to this visit. FRANCE-PRESSE reports that making this tour as a private person the former tenant of the White House carries along a letter from President Reagan to the Chinese leaders. He thus actually assumed the role of Washington's emissary. In Beijing, Ford expects to meet Deng Xiaoping and discuss a range of international problems, above all the question of the attitude to the USSR.

Political observers note that Ford will be given a warm welcome in the Chinese capital. There are enough coincidences in the views of the former U.S. President and Chinese leaders. It is not accidental that in a statement that was published in Beijing on the eve of his visit, Ford is described as China's "old friend", FRANCE-PRESSE reports.

The former president uses standard methods ranging from the declarations about the invented "Soviet menace" to militaristic calls. Thus, speaking in Jakarta on the way to Beijing, Ford stated that it is precisely the tough line of the United States in the foreign policy that can prevent disorders in Southeast Asia.

In other words, Washington is toughening its course in the area. The main aim of this course is the strengthening of the pro-American regimes, the suppression of the striving of peoples of the region to genuine independence, the increase of the U.S. military presence in the region.

It is well-known what disastrous consequences for peoples of South East Asia and the Middle East are presented by Washington's aggressive course in the area. It is precisely the U.S. military that unleashed the armed aggression against the Korean people and kindled the flame of war in Vietnam. It is precisely from U.S. bases in Japan that aircraft carriers and other warships were sent into the Persian Gulf, creating an explosive situation there. The militaristic aims are served also by the Pentagon's plans to create a new naval base and to station several thousands of military personnel at that base in the area of the Cockburn Sound in the western part of Australia so as to threaten peaceful countries on the coast of the Indian Ocean.

In this connection political observers note that the visit of the emissary of the White House can hardly promote the improvement of the international situation, specifically the situation in South East Asia. By all indications, the Washington strategists plan to step up tensions and provoke war hysteria in this area of the world.

SOVIET VIEWS OF CHINESE DISSIDENTS PUBLISHED

LD201241 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Mar 81 p 6

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Two-Faced Line on Dissidents"]

[Text] Moscow--Russia, having silenced most of her own dissidents, is publicising the views of young Chinese dissidents who launched the "democracy movement" in 1978-79. A new attack on China, issued in booklet form by the Novosti Publishing House in Moscow, quotes from several wall-posters which appeared at that time on Beijing's "Democracy Wall." One of the excerpts is from a famous poster about democracy written by Wei Ching-sheng, the dissident editor of the unofficial magazine EXPLORATION, who was jailed for 15 years in 1979 on charges of counter-revolution. The irony of Moscow quoting Wei, is that he was disillusioned with the Soviet form of communism. The new Russian booklet, called "Unrelieved Tragedy," ignores this and quotes Wei's biting critique of Chinese conditions, in which he says, "people have become like old oxen driven by promises of rewards which are never fulfilled. "The labour of the people if used by others, and their rights have been woven into someone's imperial crown. What kind of masters are they?" Other excerpts quoted from the now-banned "Democracy Wall" might also apply equally well to Soviet conditions. One, from a poster headed "Emancipate Thought, Establish the Truth" says, "we must tell the whole truth as it is to the masses!"

COMMENTATOR PREVIEWS ITO'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

OW220148 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Japanese mass media note that Foreign Minister Ito's visit to Washington will mark the first talks between a Japanese cabinet member and the new U.S. administration. While Ito's visit is primarily for paving the way for Prime Minister Suzuki's visit scheduled for early May, the contact between the Japanese foreign minister and U.S. leaders has a different meaning to Japan and the United States respectively.

The Reagan administration has clearly spelled out its foreign policy position--the position most conspicuously seen in the stepped-up militarization process--at Washington talks during the past 2 months, including those with the British prime minister and the foreign ministers of Italy, France and West Germany. The United States, demonstrating stronger support for the Republican Party's offensive line, put further pressure on the West European countries for greater contributions to an increase in the arms race and international tension. It should be said that the pressure from Washington has had its effect in some areas. Political leaders of West European nations, however, expressed fears about the future of detente in Europe and the world, stressing--some more strongly than others--the need for continuing an East-West dialogue.

The Soviet Union also calls for such a dialogue. At the recent 26th CPSU Congress Mr Brezhnev pointed out that life requires all countries to cooperate in a significant way in accomplishing the peaceful and constructive tasks which face each country and all humanity. The Soviet Union has proposed a series of specific measures to establish systems of such cooperation. Included among them were meetings with all nations concerned about what to do to build mutual confidence in the Far East.

The CPSU Congress also reaffirmed the USSR's long-term policy for promoting firm and true good neighborliness with Japan. The Soviet Government's message to the Japanese Government, which was recently handed to Foreign Minister Ito, states that under the circumstances created in the Far East, Soviet-Japanese cooperation in promoting peace and security in the region will be in the interest of other countries, too, as well as of the USSR and Japan.

It is thus the view of the Soviet Union that the fundamental question of whether detente will be preserved or not is going to be determined now. The fate of detente rests partly with Japan's moves as a major U.S. ally in Asia and the Pacific region. According to reports, Ito and U.S. leaders in their talks will also take up such hot issues as the U.S. demand for Japan's military buildup and Japanese auto exports to the United States. The United States will naturally increase its pressure on Japan. How successful Foreign Minister Ito will be in withstanding the pressure remains to be seen. However, we want to expect Japan to take a realistic stand in the upcoming discussion of global issues and fully respect the interests of world peace and international security as well as its own national interests.

CHEMICAL MINISTRY, JAPANESE COMPANY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD200255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] In Tokyo a long-term agreement has been signed on scientific-technical exchanges between the USSR Chemical Industry Ministry and one of the largest Japanese companies, Marubeni. It foresees the development of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of plastics manufacture, synthetic fibers, and chemical consumer goods for 1981-85.

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK COOPERATION TREATY MARKED

First International Agreement

LD201451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Lebedev dispatch: "On the Basis of Equal Rights"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar--The Korean working people, in cooperation with the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist states, have rapidly effected fundamental transformations in the country's industry and agriculture.

With the USSR's assistance about 60 industrial enterprises have been restored and constructed in the republic. They include the Kim Chaek metallurgical combine, the Supung hydroelectric power station, the Pukchang and Pyongyang thermal power stations, the nonferrous metals plant in Nampo and the Pyongyang textile combine. At many DPRK enterprises modern machine tools and equipment marked "Made in USSR" can be seen.

The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK whose 32d anniversary fell on 17 March is a good basis for Soviet-Korean relations. This document was the first international agreement in Korea's history based on the principles of complete equality, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual aid.

Moscow Soiree

SK201412 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A soiree was held yesterday in the Hall of International Friendship in Moscow to mark the 32d anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. It was attended by leading social figures of Moscow, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and staff members of the DPRK Embassy, including Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Kwon Hui-kyong.

Comrade Gulchenko, a deputy minister and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, spoke at the soiree:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation was an equitable agreement concluded on the basis of proletarian internationalism and on the principle of comradely cooperation. It was the first such agreement in Korea's history. The fraternal relations which linked our two countries in the first 15 years after Korea's liberation were consolidated by the 1961 agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

He continued: Economic relations, including trade, between our countries are developing day by day. For instance, approximately 70 industrial plants in the DPRK have either been built, rehabilitated or reconstructed--or are now under construction--with the participation of Soviet technicians. The Soviet Union is a major trading partner of the DPRK, accounting for almost one-third of the latter's total trade volume.

Cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is constantly expanding in many forms. The two countries exchange visits by artistic groups, sponsor exhibitions, observe film weeks and send delegations back and forth. This has become a tradition in the cultural field.

The people of our countries have been linked together in the joint struggle for peace and socialism for some 30 years. Proceeding from this is the equitable, efficient cooperation between our countries in the economic, political and cultural fields. The Soviet people have been, are and will continue to be faithful friends of the fraternal Korean people. [end recording]

Next Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong spoke in reply:

[Begin recording] Today we observe the 32d anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union. On this meaningful occasion, I would like to thank the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee for sponsoring this soiree and extending invitations to us. [end recording]

Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong then talked about the successful economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, a barometer of the friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The ambassador also spoke in detail about the present stage of socialist construction in the DPRK and said:

[Begin recording] In conclusion, I wish you and all of Soviet people greater success in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause] [end recording]

Report on New Industrial City

LD191521 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 March 1981 in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word Pyongyang and Sinuiju dispatch from "correspondent" L. Shinkarev, headlined "The City on the Amnok-Kang," pegged to the 32d anniversary of the signing of the "agreement on economic and cultural cooperation" between the Soviet Union and the DRPK--an agreement which "laid the foundations for equal, mutually advantageous economic relations between our countries." Shinkarev's reportage is devoted to the city of Sinuiju, "one of the republic's new industrial cities," where "wide use is made of Soviet-manufactured equipment." Shinkarev describes the city and its industries and plans for the future.

MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS MOSCOW VISIT

LD201301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Arrival"]

[Text] On 16 March a military delegation headed by Mongolian First Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen B. Tsog arrived in Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Missile Forces, and USSR deputy defense minister, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The welcoming party included D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Maj Gen Ts. Sodnomdarjaa, military and air force attache at the Mongolian Embassy in Moscow.

## DRA'S BABRAK KARMAL DELIVERS NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD211514 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 21 Mar, TASS--Over the past year the leadership of the DRA has taken measures to enlist the efforts of all the patriotic forces of the country with a view to ensuring a new atmosphere--an atmosphere of democratic legality, trust, cooperation between the nationalities of Afghanistan, an atmosphere of peaceful work. This is stated in a New Year's message with which Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, addressed the country's working people over Afghan radio and television on the occasion of the New Year 1360, Afghan calendar, in the DRA. The ominous plans by our enemies have been reduced to nought. The enemies sought to plunge the country into a deep economic, social and cultural crisis, the message points out. We shall not allow anyone to bring the country back to the past--to oppression and injustice.

The intrigues by imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and reaction which are conducting an undeclared war against the DRA are resolutely condemned in the message. These enemies of Democratic Afghanistan, the message points out, have set up numerous camps where counter-revolutionary bands are trained and armed, and infiltrate those bands into Afghanistan's territory for subversive activity and killings. They are also making use of Islam for attaining their goals.

The message criticises U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent statement expressing a U.S. intention to give support to counterrevolutionary elements and to supply them with arms. That statement, Babrak Karmal emphasized, constitutes a U.S. direct interference in the internal affairs of independent and free Afghanistan. At the difficult moments of the Afghan people's life when the question of the existence of our revolution and the motherland, of the defense of freedom and national independence, and repulsion of criminal aggressions on the part of imperialism, the hegemonists and reaction arose, the great land of the soviets rendered fraternal internationalist help to us. The reason for the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the message stresses, is in rendering assistance in the cause of defence of the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the DRA from aggressions planned by imperialism. As soon as conspiracies and aggressions from the outside against the DRA are discontinued, and reliable guarantees on their non-resumption are ensured, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return to its peace-loving country.

The Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of fraternal revolutionary solidarity is rendering support and assistance to us in the cause of building a new society and in overcoming economic backwardness, Babrak Karmal pointed out. The Soviet Union's stand of support for the April Revolution was once again firmly and clearly reaffirmed in the report to the 26th congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said, is a non-aligned and peace-loving country. In the world arena it resolutely comes out in defense of the process of detente and in favor of a peaceful settlement of differences through negotiations. We want to have friendly relations with all countries of the world and of our region, particularly, with our neighbours. We have traditionally friendly relations with India. The DRA has repeatedly extended a friendly hand to Pakistan and Iran, and suggested settling the existing differences through negotiations without imposing any pre-conditions. However, unfortunately, there has been no clear reply to the proposals up to now, the Afghan leader stated.

KABUL PRESS CONFERENCE ON HIJACK INCIDENT REPORTED

LD191602 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Mar, TASS--A press conference for local and foreign journalists was held at the DRA Foreign Ministry here today. At the press conference the Afghan authorities resolutely refuted concoctions of the Pakistani military administration connected with the hijacking of the Pakistani Airlines plane on March 2nd of this year.

It was stressed at the press conference that the DRA Government had done everything possible for the peaceful settlement of the problem, but this problem remained unsolved for thirteen days because of the irresponsible provocative approach and political manipulations of the Pakistani authorities.

The Afghan authorities categorically rejected allegations that the hijackers had been given arms in Kabul.

It was stressed in conclusion of the press conference that the prime aim of all these accustations fabricated by the Pakistani authorities was to divert attention from acute internal problems and to step up the persecution of opponents of the militaristic government in Pakistan.

KARMAL SPEECH STRESSES AFGHAN NATIONAL UNITY

LD201103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS Report: "Enemies' Intrigues Doomed To Fail: B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Mar--The aim of the party, the state and the Afghan revolution is to ensure the unity, cohesion, happiness and prosperity of the Afghan people and all the country's working people. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at a meeting with elders, leaders and representatives of the Pashtun tribes inhabiting the eastern regions of Afghanistan--the Wazirs, Utmanzai and (Saragi). He resolutely condemned the criminal conspiracies of Afghanistan's enemies, who are trying to split the country's various nationalities as well as the Pashtun tribes.

American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani militarist circles and reaction in the region, B. Karmal declared, are still making efforts to embroil the DRA's different nationalities with each other and have mounted malicious propaganda aimed at creating obstacles in the way of our motherland's development.

However, all these intrigues, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary emphasized, are doomed to fail. He expressed confidence that the working people of Afghanistan, including the Pashtun tribes, will deal a worthy rebuff to the aggressive designs and attacks of the DRA's enemies. There are no exploiters in Afghanistan today. The party, the government and the state serve the people's interests, and their highest goal is to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the country's working people.

The representatives of the Pashtun tribes who spoke at the meeting voiced support for the policy of the DRA party and government headed by Babrak Karmal, and assured the country's leadership that the Pashtun tribes will make every effort to defend the April revolution gains.

The meeting participants adopted a resolution emphasizing their determination to uphold the gains of the country's working people.

U.S., PRC INTERFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA SCORED

SK210923 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Station commentator Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Reactionary Kampuchean exiles have recently become aggressive. Aggressive for what reason?

Prince Nordom Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean ruler, has appealed for a national front with the Kampuchean exiles. Khieu Samphan, one of the leaders of the former Pol Pot reactionary regime, has clamored about a political program concerning the struggle against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These empty words of the former rulers whom the Kampuchean people swept into ashes cannot attract any meaningful attention.

What does matter is that they are now supported by the promoters of the anti-Kampuchea movement being waged in the international arena. What is problematic is Beijing and Washington attempts to break up the peaceful and creative work being advanced in Kampuchea and to forcibly put up their stooges again before the Kampuchean people. The hegemonists in Beijing and their U.S. accomplices are disgusted with the great success which the People's Kampuchea has accomplished in the less than 2 years since the bloody genocidal regime was overthrown.

There is evidence that Kampuchea is marching firmly on the road of a new life, preparations for general elections are in progress, and the draft of the republic's new constitution is being referred to popular discussion. This gives rise to animosity and hatred in international reactionary circles. The hostility of Beijing and Washington toward Kampuchea heightens tension in Southeast Asia. It is part of their joint strategy to break up the unity and cohesion of the Indochinese states. Behind the smokescreen of the wicked, agitative rhetoric on the Vietnamese troops' presence in Kampuchea, an anti-Kampuchea league is being fabricated. Such a clumsy ploy can deceive no one.

Leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have repeatedly stated that the Vietnamese troops who provide fraternal assistance to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for freedom and independence would withdraw from Kampuchea as soon as pressures from the outside cease.

The real purpose of the hateful burlesque being staged under the guidance of Beijing and Washington is very clear: to deprive the Kampuchean people of their revolutionary gains and to make Kampuchea a tool for international reactionaries and a base for hostile acts against other countries in Southeast Asia. Obviously, they cannot attain this crafty aim against the reasonable people at home and abroad.

In a speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stressed that the progressive changes taking place in Kampuchea have become more intense. He said he was confident that the enemies' tactics will fail. The Kampuchean people depend on the fraternal support that the USSR, Vietnam and other socialist countries provide for their just cause. This assistance is a brilliant example of socialist internationalism, said Comrade Brezhnev in his report at the congress of the Soviet communists. The Kampuchean people have become genuine masters of their own country, having overcome many obstacles. Undoubtedly, there is and will be no more room in Kampuchea for the stooges of the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

VIETNAM'S LE DUAN RECEIVES TASS DIRECTOR LOSEV

LD181552 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Mar, TASS--The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan has received the TASS Director General Sergey Losev, who is in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY for talks on the expansion of cooperation in the field of information.

TASS, VNA SIGN NEW AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

LD201346 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Mar, TASS--A new agreement on cooperation in the sphere of information between TASS and the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) was signed here today. The agreement will come in place of the 1958 agreement and the 1971 protocol, and envisages substantial expansion of cooperation and use of sputnik communication.

The agreement was signed by VNA General Director Dao Tung and TASS Director General Sergey Losev.

Present at the agreement-signing ceremony were head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Hoang Tung, the USSR Ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Boris Chaplin, other officials and managers of mass media of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

INSULTING TONES IN SINGAPORE MEDIA PROTESTED

BK210529 Hong Kong AFP in English 0324 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Singapore, 21 Mar (AFP)--The Soviet Embassy here has complained to the Singapore Government about what it alleges are "distortions" by the local mass media of the situation in the Soviet Union as well as its domestic and foreign policies, it was reported today.

In a note to the Ministry of Culture, the embassy called on the government to take measures so that the mass media would not create an "unfavourable atmosphere for maintaining normal friendly relations" between the two countries.

The note alleged that "the Singapore press, radio and TV prefer to supply distorted information or keep silence about the achievements of the Soviet people," said THE STRAITS TIMES, the only local newspaper to be given a copy by the embassy note.

The embassy note also regretted that the Singapore press day by day published material which "set the people of Singapore against the Soviet Union."

The embassy note said such reports were couched "in tones insulting to the Soviet people." Moreover, it accused the media of making attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR, by telling the Soviets how to handle their own affairs.

THE STRAITS TIMES said that the Russians first raised the matter with the Ministry of Culture verbally a few weeks ago, at the time of the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow. They suggested that the media could make use of NOVOSTI, the Soviet news agency, instead of relying so heavily on "biased Western sources."

THE STRAITS TIMES said that it had sought clarification on a number of points raised in the note but that the embassy had declined to be quoted or elaborate. The ministry was believed to have replied that the government did not control the media which was free to report as it saw fit. It also suggested that if the embassy was not happy with any aspects of the press coverage it could approach the media directly. THE STRAITS TIMES commented that it was not its policy "to distort stories about the Soviet Union or any country for that matter. Until the embassy furnishes specific details about the alleged distortion, meaningful comment is not possible."

PAP REPORT CITED ON STRIKE ALERT IN POLAND

LD211433 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar, TASS--According to a report of the Polish News Agency PAP, the general situation in a number of areas of the country has become seriously complicated. Contrary to the Polish Government's known appeal about "90 calm days", regional branches of the Solidarity trade union association went on strike or announced a possibility of going on strike. As the PAP news agency reports, strikes were held in Torun, Grudziadz, Wloclawek. Work was suspended at a number of enterprises of Bydgoszcz Voivodship. In many areas of the country normal work of the city transport was interrupted.

The Solidarity figures, as PAP reports, adopted a decision to interrupt all negotiations with the authorities and declare a strike alert for all the organisations and members of the Solidarity. They have called on all the members of that trade union association "to prepare their organisations before March 23 for actions in the obtaining [as received] situation."

A formal pretext was that the Solidarity in Bydgoszcz has unlawfully occupied the administrative building housing the voivodship council of people's deputies, and the authorities, acting in accordance with law, turned out of the building the persons who tried by means of force to keep it occupied.

A government commission led by deputy public prosecutor-general of the Polish People's Republic has arrived in Bydgoszcz.

The Solidarity leader Lech Walesa at a meeting in Bydgoszcz came up with an assertion that the situation that has developed there is "more serious than it was in August".

A press spokesman of the government, J. Barecki, stated in Warsaw in connection with the events that "in Poland no one is allowed to occupy by force state institutions and buildings." He emphasized that the Solidarity should concern itself with trade-union matters, and not with political activities. The illegal occupation of the building of the voivodship council of people's deputies, the press spokesman of the government said, is a political act, and it cannot be viewed in any other way. Thereby the leaders of the trade-union association have violated the laws existing in the Polish People's Republic.

J. Barecki stated that the Government of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski is doing everything to restore tranquility in the country, and will take all measures to ensure order in the country, order which is being unceasingly violated by Solidarity figures.

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

LD230036 Moscow World Service in English 2310 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Many listeners have asked us what's happening in Poland, why crises develop, what the Soviet attitude is towards the Polish events and numbers of other questions. Listeners in the capitalist countries write that the media keep Poland in the foreground but much of what is reported seems slanted. They want to hear how we see the events. Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Shalygin answers these questions. First some background details:

Poland is a socialist country with a population of about 36 million. It has had popular government for more than 36 years. Before 1917 a large part of Poland belonged to the Russian Empire. This was a result of what happened in the 18th century when the royalist governments of Prussia, Austria and Russia partitioned Poland.

After the Russian Socialist Revolution the Soviet Government in a decree signed by Vladimir Lenin repealed the acts of the former Russian Empire concerning the partition of Poland and thereby gave Poland a chance to reestablish itself as an independent state. But the Western powers would not allow Silesia or other Polish territory to be taken away from Germany and returned to Poland. More than that, they prevented Poland's industrial development. Poland remained an underdeveloped agrarian country which hundreds of thousands of people left in hope of finding jobs in other countries. More than that, under bourgeois rule it remained a country where the rights of working people were brutally suppressed. The imperialist nations of the West needed such a Poland as a jumping-off ground for armed and other provocations against the Soviet Union. But for large-scale action against the Soviet Union the Western countries looked to Nazi Germany. They did all in their power to encourage Hitler to move eastward and to make it easier for him to attack the Soviet Union. They let him overrun Poland in 1939 with the result that Poland was reduced to rubble and more than 6 million Poles lost their lives.

Today Western news media and politicians claim that the West has always looked after Poland's welfare. This is pure nonsense. The Western powers simply played a political game at the expense of the Polish people and after World War II they tried to continue the game and did what they could to return Poland to the old way of life. But the Polish people had learned something from their tragedy. They gave their support to the program of the Polish United Workers Party for national rebirth along socialist lines. National liberation merged with social liberation and the country rose from the ruins.

In helping Poland to free itself from Nazi occupation, the Soviet Union lost more than 600,000 men. The Polish people revere their memory. After the war the Soviet Union helped Poland to rebuild despite its own heavy losses. In subsequent years the Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped Poland to advance to its present state of one of the 10 most industrialized nations in the world. The unemployment which used to afflict it is a thing of the past. Much has been done to raise living standards, improve education and the health services and provide the population with housing. The trade unions have played a big role in all this incidentally. In addition the working man has been ensured the proper representation at all levels of government. In its relations with the outside world too, Poland has acquired real sovereignty. It has recovered the western lands that once belonged to it and is constituted as a state in its historic frontiers and its security has been guaranteed by its alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In short there is no truth in the claims that socialism has done nothing for Poland. Absolutely none. The idea behind the claim is to (?cross out) all that Poland has achieved and if possible to cripple the socialist system in Poland and to take Poland out of the socialist community.

And so demagogy has been employed towards this aim to take advantage of the tension in Poland from last summer. Many of our listeners ask what caused the tension in Poland. The answer is contained in documents of the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. In the 1970's the leadership of the party and the country made mistakes. A disproportion arose in the economy which affected supplies to the population. Not enough attention was given to the needs of the working people and certain officials used their positions for personal gain. Did the party know about that? Yes, it did. The mistakes were discussed at the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party but the workers felt the corrections were slow in coming and ineffective so they resorted to strikes. However, the protests of the workers were not directed against the socialist system. That was stated in agreements made between the workers and government signed last summer in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. Recognition of the constitutional foundation of the Polish People's Republic, the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party and respect for the country's international alliances were stated in the charters of the reorganized Polish trade unions. It cannot be considered positive that reorganization led to a split in the trade union movement.

And that is why at the last plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party it was stressed that it is all the more important to ensure the political unity of the trade union movement. After all, the interests of the working class and all working people for which the movement exists are inseparable. Today a way must be found to overcome the difficulties that Poland is having.

The leadership of the Polish United Workers Party and the state are doing all they can to return stability to the country. They are consistently following the summer agreements. They have raised wages and other grants to the population. They are taking steps to improve the supply of food, a far from easy task because of last year's bad harvest. They are making changes in industry to increase the manufacture of consumer goods and there is a nationwide discussion under way of the draft for economic reforms and a number of other plans and measures are being prepared. Of course, nothing will change overnight. It will take time but what is most important is to reestablish a normal working rhythm since it is possible to consume only what has been produced. In other words, what is necessary are reciprocal actions on the part of the other side of the agreement, the trade unions.

The branch trade unions are taking such action and a large number of factory branches of Solidarity are also cooperating. Broad sections of the public have given their support to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's appeal for 90 days of peace without strikes or conflict. It is quite obvious that the people are tired of the escalating tension which has caused tremendous material loss and has in the final analysis affected the people's position. The source of this escalation, especially in January, was the leadership of Solidarity. So many statements were made in the past few months about how the government is obligated to fulfill its commitments but that the Solidarity leadership does not have to take responsibility. Events have shown that the leadership of Solidarity would like to operate beyond the bounds of the trade union charter by becoming a political opposition and setting up dual power in Poland. Typically, the capitalist media especially publicized this aspect of the actions taken by Solidarity leadership.

Let's be more specific. First, the capitalist media present the leadership's actions as though they reflect the views of all members of Solidarity, which is far from the truth; and second, various propaganda organs are coordinating their advertising of Solidarity. Recently the press reported about a seminar in Washington at Georgetown University. The participants were employees of the U.S. State Department, the CIA and handpicked journalists. They discussed how to present Solidarity in programs on Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle and other media. Solidarity should be counterposed to the Polish United Workers' Party. The communists have to be compromised and conflicts should be used to aggravate the chaos and anarchy in the country. One of the managers of Radio Free Europe, (Jan Weidenthal), proposed such an anti-Polish program at the seminar. It is common knowledge that the station is CIA controlled. It is financed from the American federal budget and operates in Munich, West Germany.

Judging by the station's programs, its steady client is the antisocialist organization KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defense.

The organization has been in existence for a long time. Back in 1974 its leader, Jacek Kuron, was invited to a confidential meeting in Geneva. Before the events last year he was quoted in the Western media as saying that independent trade unions should consistently undermine the state system in Poland. Today Kuron is a so-called expert within Solidarity's leadership. Many other members of the KOR also work in that capacity. They are earning the money that the West has given them. It is no accident that among the so-called donators to Solidarity is the West German (?Zeidel) Foundation. In West Germany the foundation finances a group of revanchists dreaming of reestablishing the borders of the Nazi Reich. Extremist elements that have infiltrated the upper echelons of Solidarity are protected, equipped and instructed by reactionary organizations and subversive centers in the West. This is being done undoubtedly with the knowledge of Western governments.

An example was cited in the newspaper called the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The paper talks about a secret telegram that last year was sent to the U.S. State Department by the then U.S. ambassador in Warsaw, William Schaufele. The ambassador warned that it should not be publicized that the AFL-CIO was giving money and material assistance to the leadership of Solidarity. The leadership of the AFL-CIO has long been known to have ties with the CIA.

Now it is common knowledge that the AFL-CIO has a special fund for Solidarity.

Yes, and the organization says it will be giving support as long as necessary. But there are even statements in the United States press that the fund is nothing more than a cover for the CIA which has virtually unlimited money for what are called special but are actually subversive operations abroad and primarily against the socialist countries. Recently Polish television showed documentary proof of ties the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland has with special services in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of other Western countries. It is an overtly counterrevolutionary organization that advocates the violent overthrow of the political system in Poland. However, the activists in the Committee for Social Self-Defense are trying to pass the head of the Confederation of Independent Poland, Moczulski, who is now under investigation as an innocent victim. So we see that various types of antisocialist groups inside Poland are working in close alliance with outside imperialist groups.

But ruling circles in the West during recent months have professed more than once their noninterference in Polish affairs. That it nothing more than a smokescreen for various kinds of ill-intentioned interference. Radio stations controlled by Western governments are used for the purpose, as well as NATO. Poland's foreign trade deficit is also used as a means of pressure. The imperialist West is continuing its longtime game hostile to the interests of the Polish people, and not only declarations about noninterference are being used in the game. All sorts of insinuations are being made about the Soviet Union.

Many listeners ask what the Soviet Union's position is towards the Polish events.

This country's position is the same as that of the other socialist countries. This position was expressed at last year's meeting in Moscow of the leaders of all seven member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, including Poland. The meeting showed that the Polish working class and the working people of the country can count on their friends and allies. The Soviet Union will not abandon Poland and will stand by it. That approach was given full support at the recent 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Afterwards, when the Soviet leaders met with the leaders of Poland, they confirmed that this country together with the other fraternal countries will give all the necessary support to the Polish communists in their intensive efforts to bring basic improvements to the situation in the country. Confidence was expressed that the Polish communists have the opportunities and strength to remove the danger to the gains of the Polish people achieved in the years of socialist construction. Speaking at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, highly assessed the Soviet Union's assistance to Poland. He stressed that the socialist community is indivisible and its defense is the affair not only of each state but the entire socialist coalition. That idea was expressed as well at the Soviet-Polish meeting in Moscow on 4 March. The participants noted that the imperialists and home reactionaries believe that the economic and political crisis in Poland will bring about a change in the balance of strength in the world, will weaken the socialist community and the international communist and the entire liberation movement. This makes it all the more urgent to decisively rebuff such dangerous plans.

FRG'S GENSCHER VISITS POLAND, VIEWS SITUATION

LD211350 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar, TASS--Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher who was staying in the Polish People's Republic on a two-day official visit was received by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and also by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski.

International problems as well as matters of cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG in the context of the implementation of the 1970 treaty on the basic principles of the normalisation of relations between the two countries were discussed during the meetings.

At a press conference in Warsaw Hans-Dietrich Genscher, specifically, said that the FRG Government showed great interest in Leonid Brezhnev's proposals. They were thoroughly analyzed and assessed. "Taking into consideration great significance which the Soviet Union attaches to the settlement of East-West relations, which has been confirmed at our previous talks with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and proceeding from the principles of our foreign policy, we assess positively a certain part of the initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev", Genscher said.

This refers to the Soviet Union's readiness to continue the dialogue between the East and the West, the Soviet Union's consent in principle to further spread of the measures of confidence in the military sphere to the entire territory of Europe, he said.

But Genscher said that the FRG has a negative attitude to a certain part of the Soviet Union's proposals. "First of all, we do not agree to the talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles", he said. He explained that this applies to the part that is, allegedly, the preliminary condition to the beginning of the talks, the moratorium on the deployment of missiles for the period of the talks.

Genscher further asserted that the FRG Government declares for immediate talks on the question of medium-range missiles limitation, but "without preliminary conditions", as he said. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the talks in Warsaw offered a good opportunity to discuss all aspects of East-West relations.

Describing his visit to Poland as "fruitful and constructive", Genscher said: "The FRG Government is for the East-West dialogue and my visit to the Polish People's Republic is an important contribution to East-West relations".

Answering a question, he said: "The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic told me of his view of the situation in the country. I have realized that the Polish Government manifests great will in conducting the process of transformations. But I am not the person who can give a complete assessment of the situation after staying in the country for only two days. The FRG Government is prepared to grant to Poland economic assistance without interference in the internal affairs and holds that the road for overcoming the existing problems by political means, the road that was chosen by the Polish leadership, is the right one".

REPORT ON KANIA-KADAR BUDAPEST TALKS CITED

LD192222 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Mar, TASS--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP], visited Budapest today at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

A report, published here, says that the leaders of the fraternal parties informed each other at their meeting, held in a sincere comradely atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding, about the situation in their countries, about the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, and examined topical questions of the international situation.

Janos Kadar spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, about Hungary's experience in building socialism. Stanislaw Kania spoke about the decisions of the 8th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee directed at consolidating the party's position, leading Poland out of the complicated crisis situation, defending and developing further the socialist gains of the Polish people.

The first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee pointed out that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party solidarises with Polish communists who direct their efforts to restore public order and tranquility in the country, overcome difficulties, which emerged in the course of socialist construction, in the interests of socialist development. The HSWP supports their determination to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the countries of the socialist community for attaining social and national objectives.

Janos Kadar and Stanislaw Kania stated in the course of the talks that fraternal and traditionally friendly relations between the HSWP and the PUWP, between Hungary and Poland are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both countries will continue to direct their efforts so as Hungarian-Polish relations continue to develop in all spheres of life.

Having examined the topical international questions, the leaders of the two parties stressed that the proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress are of great importance and constitute a good foundation for advancing the cause of peace and security, curbing the arms race and continuing the process of international detente. They expressed their readiness to continue to promote cooperation between countries of the socialist community, development of contacts between communist and workers' parties, to back the struggle of all progressive, revolutionary forces against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

SZEZECIN PZPR DELEGATION RECEIVED IN LATVIA

LD201145 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Conversation at the Latvian CP Central Committee"

[Text] A delegation from the Szczecin PZPR Voivodship Committee headed by voivodship committee First Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak arrived in Riga on 12 March.

On the same day the delegation members visited the Latvian CP Central Committee where they talked with A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

During the conversation A.E. Voss gave his impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Then he talked about the republic party organization's activity. It was stressed that all the organizational, political and ideological work of primary party organizations and party committees in the republic is currently focused on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and 23d Latvian CP Congress decisions. Propaganda of the 26th CPSU Congress materials and decisions, primarily the propositions and conclusions contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's congress report, has developed on a wide scale. Unanimously approving the economic and social development plans adopted by the party, the republic's working people are concentrating efforts on their absolute fulfillment.

Socialist competition is spreading in all national economic sectors under the slogan "for high-quality labor in every work place."

Kazimierz Cypryniak talked about the situation in Poland, particularly in Szczecin Voividship, and about the voidship communists' efforts to fulfill the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions. Replying on the working class, working people and all conscientious social forces, they are unswervingly seeking to surmount the difficulties in the economy and in social life and striving to comprehensively accelerate the processes of normalization of social life.

During the conversation a number of other questions was discussed relating to the development of all-round friendly ties between party and state organizations and labor collectives in Soviet Latvia and socialist Poland's Szczecin Voivodship.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; V.D. Laukman, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; A.A. Zile, Latvian CP Central Committee administrator of affairs; and Herzy Jarocji, chief of the Szczecin PZPR Voividship Committee General Department, participated in the conversation.

The delegation members visited the Latviva Exhibition Hall where they saw an art exhibition devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress and 23d Latvian CP Congress. They also looked at new housing developments in Riga and Yurmala.

The delegation leaves Riga today.

COMPARISON OF TRYBUNA LUDU REPORT ON NATO EXERCISE

A comparison of the item entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on NATO Exercises, Warsaw Pact" found on page F 1 of the Eastern Europe section of the 17 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a TASS report entitled "Undermining the Process of Detente: Article in TRYBUNA LUDU" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 March on page 5 reveal the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph one, line three PRAVDA reads: "...process of detente.

"The socialist countries, the paper writes, are constantly advancing peace proposals to supplement political detente with detente in the military sphere. An example of this is the new initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, in particular those on expanding the zone of application of confidence-building measures. The USSR also put forward an initiative to declare a moratorium on Eurostrategic weapons on the conditions of observing full security for all countries.

"How then is the West, and in particular the NATO bloc countries, reacting to these proposals? They have responded with the latest extensive operational-strategic command-staff exercises codenamed "Winter-Simex-81."

In paragraph one, line five, PRAVDA omits: "...the paper writes...."

In paragraph one, line six, PRAVDA reads: "... of NATO countries, because as a rule they cover substantial areas of territory and are led in direct proximity to the borders of Warsaw Pact member states."

## SLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 20 MAR

LD202214 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Bratislava, 20 Mar, TASS--The congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia opened here today. Taking part in its work are General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, other leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The report of the Central Committee was made at the congress by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, Jozef Lenart. All of us, the reporter said, have been impressed by the work of the 26th CPSU Congress which has been a mighty impetus for further flourishing of the land of the soviets, consolidation of the socialist community, the international communist and working class movement. Our working people, the speaker stressed, highly appreciate and fully support the foreign policy programme of the 26th CPSU Congress, the programme of struggle for peace, and deepening of detente, for curbing the arms race.

Building a developed socialist society, said Jozef Lenart, the Czechoslovak communists, all the working people will continue to be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to use the wealth of experience of the Soviet communists.

### Husak Speech Reported

LD212115 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Mar, TASS--The wealth of Marxist-Leninist ideas which have been worked out by the 26th Congress of the CPSU is having a great effect on the concluding stage of preparation for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, stated today, speaking at the congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia in Bratislava.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU, he said, has become an important landmark in the building of communism in the USSR and in the struggle for universal peace, for relaxation of tension and for disarmament. The results of the congress convincingly indicate that under the leadership of the CPSU the Soviet people firmly proceeds along the road of communist construction.

On behalf of our party and the people of our country we are expressing full support for the peaceful policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the new Soviet peace initiatives. We are fully resolved to continue to participate actively in the great lofty struggle for the preservation of universal peace and for social progress. We have considered and consider it our supreme duty to struggle for peace, to which so much energy has been devoted.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON B. CHNOUPEK'S VISIT

### Meets Shcherbitskiy

AU201613 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Today Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Chnoupek, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee member and CSSR foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In a warm and friendly conversation, it was noted with satisfaction that strong friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the USSR and the CSSR correspond to the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and successfully serve the cause of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the interests of peace and the security of peoples. The historic importance of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the report delivered at the congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, a speech that is an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of building communism and that drew up concrete ways to improve the international situation, was highly evaluated. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy wished the communists and all working people of the CSSR success in preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Participating in the meeting were, on the Czechoslovak side: Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR; (Suj), the minister's Secretariat chief; Buzed, department chief in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

On the Soviet side: Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; Prodan, assistant to the Ukrainain Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; and Deyev, department chief in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Chnoupek spent 3 days in Kiev. The Czechoslovak guest was received at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers and visited Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs. Chnoupek laid flowers at the monument to Lenin and a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Eternal Glory Park. He familiarized himself with the city's projects, historical and architectural monuments, and visited the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet House. The Ukrianian Government gave a luncheon in honor of the CSSR foreign affairs minister. The guest from the fraternal country visited the Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. On the occasion of the CSSR foreign minister's visit to Kiev, Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev, gave a reception that was attended by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister, and representatives of the public.

Today Chnoupek left for Moscow. At Borispol Airport he was seen off by Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister, and other officials. The farewell party included Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

Also Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, left Kiev.

## Parting Interview

LD201516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who stayed in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has left for home.

Before leaving, he was interviewed by our correspondent:

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Russian] My visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko was (?centered) on discussion of the international situation and exchange of views on major questions of international policy and on relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

During these talks we concentrated our attention on [words indistinct] complex of Soviet initiatives (?relating) to external policy which were put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and (?met with approval) in Czechoslovakia. We fully support this complex of ideas and initiatives. In our opinion, implementation of any of them will present a realistic possibility for solving some of these questions and for making a substantial stride forward to strengthening peace and cooperation.

[Words indistinct] as was proposed in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, and the question of broadening and strengthening mutual trust as to the control of armaments. As to these relations, they have acquired a form that resembles an historical paradox. [passage indistinct]

I should add that my visit included a tour of the Ukrainian SSR. Here I witnessed the tremendous progress made by the working people of the Ukraine, which vividly tallies with the thoughts expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the congress when he stressed that the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the construction of a developed socialist society.

I would like to wish many successes in the implementation of the monumental tasks and ideals [words indistinct] [end recording]

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ORDER OF KARL MARX FROM GDR

LD201502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, presented Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the Order of Karl Marx in the Kremlin today.

The award was made by the GDR State Council for his meritorious services to the strengthening and development of friendly relations between the USSR and the GDR and the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples. Comrade Kuznetsov sincerely thanked the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR State Council for the high award.

## SOVIET, TURKISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

### Brezhnev's Greetings

LD201025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Gen K. Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey on Turkish treaty anniversary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a telegram to Gen Kenan Evren, the head of state, chief of the General Staff and the chairman of the National Security Council of the Republic of Turkey. The telegram reads:

On the occasion of the memorable date in the history of relations of our neighboring states--the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Turkish treaty of 1921. I am sending cordial congratulations to you and the friendly people of the Republic of Turkey on behalf of the Soviet people and my own behalf.

This treaty which was concluded on the initiative of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, and M.K. Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, nowadays, too, serves the interests of our states. The treaty is based on the mutual aspiration for a steady development of friendly and good-neighborly cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. These principles play an important role in the development of the entire complex of Soviet-Turkish relations.

The Soviet Union in the light of the decisions of the recent congress of the CPSU firmly and consistently comes out for peace, for the deepening of detente and for termination of the arms race, for a steady strengthening of good-neighborly relations with the Republic of Turkey. The USSR expresses confidence that efforts in this direction will be made on the Turkish side as well.

Accept, Your Excellency, the best wishes to you personally as well as the wishes of successes and prosperity to the Turkish people.

### Paper Marks Anniversary

LD191531 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by B. Orazov: "As Good Neighbors...."]

[Text] The friendship treaty between the RSFSR and Turkey, whose people had waged a bloody struggle against the sultan's regime and imperialist enslavement, was signed in Moscow on 16 March 1921. The struggle was headed by Mustafa Kemal, whom the people called Ataturk--the father of the Turks.

This treaty opened a new page in the history of relations between the two peoples, marking the renunciation of the hostility which the czars and sultans had stoked for centuries. Kemal Ataturk said in September 1921: "We are friends with Russia, for Russia recognized before anyone else our national rights and showed us respect."

V.I. Lenin, who had followed the Turkish people's struggle attentively, took an active and direct part in elaborating and signing the treaty.

The Soviet-Turkish treaty was welcomed with great satisfaction in Turkey. After all, under the treaty the young Soviet republic released Turkey completely from its financial and other obligations to the overthrown czarist regime and all old treaties and the system of capitulations were repealed--that is, a basis was created for the development of the new Turkish state.

In this connection Kemal Atatruk's words soon after the treaty was signed have an unambiguous ring: "I should like to mention with great gratitude the great Russian Revolution. One result of which is the eastern peoples' liberation and their attainment of freedom and independence and emergence into the world arena, as is now happening in our country."

The consolidation of the national anti-imperialist forces and active aid and support from Soviet Russia, including military aid, ensured the success of the Turkish patriots' struggle. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey also developed fruitfully after the Turkish people's victory in the national liberation struggle against the imperialist powers.

For six decades now the Soviet-Turkish treaty has been a reliable basis for fruitful cooperation between our states. Despite the intrigues of the enemies of Soviet-Turkish friendship, the Moscow treaty to this day is a living document.

It should be stressed particularly that the treaty's 60th anniversary coincides with one more notable date. This year is the centenary of Kemal Ataturk's birth. By a UNESCO decision this date will be widely celebrated throughout the world.

Trade and economic and cultural cooperation between our countries is also developing successful today. It is built on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Time has shown that when the Soviet Union and Turkey have marched along the path of friendship and mutual understanding, not only bilateral relations but the cause of peace in the region have gained from it. The present Turkish Government states its desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union. As for our country, as L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress, "We are prepared to further develop good relations with our neighbor Turkey...."

## Institute Session Marks Ties

LD201031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Session"]

[Text] A session of the scientific council of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow on 16 March was devoted to portentous dates--The birth centenary of M.K. Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic, and the 60th anniversary of the 1921 Soviet-Turkish treaty.

The speakers spoke about M.K. Ataturk's outstanding contribution to the Turkish people's national liberation movement, to strengthening the Republic's political independence and its national economy and to formulating the foundations of a peace-loving foreign policy. It was pointed out that the treaty, concluded on the initiative of V.I. Lenin and M.K. Ataturk, expressed the desire of both countries for the steady development of friendly, good-neighborly relations. The Soviet Union is true to this course even now, as was confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

A group of eminent Turkish scientists participated in the conference. E. Yavuzalp, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, attended.

## GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROMENT-MEURICE

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, today received the ambassador of France to the Soviet Union, Henri Froment-Meurice, at his request.

The sides gave special attention during the conversation, held in a business-like friendly atmosphere, to the major foreign policy initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, which, as Andrey Gromyko stressed, are directed at ensuring the consolidation of peace, deepening of detente and curbing of the arms race also in the present complicated international situation. They discussed questions of security and cooperation in Europe. The sides emphasized the new possibilities for adopting a principled decision at the Madrid meeting on convening an all-European conference, starting from the consideration of confidence-building measures in the military sphere. The sides also dwelt during the conversation on some issues of bilateral Soviet-French cooperation.

USSR, BRITAIN SIGN SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD231047 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS--An agreement has been signed here today between the USSR and Britain on ties in the fields of science, education and culture for 1981-1983. Provision is made for continuation of exchanges between the two countries in the fields of science, education and higher learning, culture and art, cinematography, television and radio, book publishing and copyright protection, tourism, and sports.

USSR-ICELAND FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ELECTS NEW BOARD

LD201515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The fifth all-union conference of the USSR-Iceland Society has been held in Moscow. A new board was elected and is again headed by N.P. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of the fish industry. Participating in the work of the conference were H. Kroyer, Iceland's ambassador to the USSR and an Iceland-USSR Society delegation.

A plan was also signed for cooperation in 1981 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Iceland Society and the Iceland-USSR Society. An important place in it is occupied by events devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Icelandic cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement and also the holding in Iceland of Soviet Union "days" with Georgia's participation.

CONFERENCE MARKS ITALIAN CP 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A scientific conference to mark the 60th anniversary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] was held in Moscow on 16 March. It was conducted by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers' Movement.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the other speakers at the conference described the path traveled by the PCI over 60 years and touched on topical questions of the Italian communists' activities. The conference was addressed by R. Trivelli, member of the PCI Central Committee. CPSU Central Committee executives, scientists, CPSU veterans and representatives of the capital's public participated in the conference.

## RASHIDOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

### Departure From Moscow

LD221030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, a CPSU delegation today left Moscow for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. It is led by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

### Arrival in Algeria

LD230004 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 22 Mar, TASS --CPSU Celebration headed by alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist party Sharaf Rashidov today arrived here at the invitation of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria.

In Algiers airport named after Houari Boumediene the head of the CPSU delegation made a statement for the press, conveying greetings and cordial wishes to the Algerian friends from the Soviet people, from 17 millions of the Soviet communists, from the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The statement says that the delegation of the CPSU arrived in friendly Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front with which the CPSU is linked by common interests in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress of peoples, against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The ties existing between the two parties are an important factor of the development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Algerian people's Democratic Republic, between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

"We highly appreciate the contribution of friendly Algeria to the struggle of peoples for peace and security, its support for the national liberation movement," said the head of the CPSU delegation.

"In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress at which the delegation fo Algeria's FLN was also present, the CPSU will continue conducting consistently the course at the development of cooperation of the USSR with liberated countries, including Algeria," said.

Sharaf Rashidov expressed the confidence that the talks, the friendly exchange of opinions that will be held during the stay of the CPSU delegation in Algeria will be successful and fruitful.

## LEBEDEVA REVIEWS STATUS OF USSR-IRANIAN RELATIONS

NC211231 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: I am very happy to seize this opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion of the auspicious day of Nowruz, the feast of spring and hope.

Since ancient times the people believed that with the coming of Nowruz evil would be destroyed and good would rule. I sincerely hope that the new year of 1360, the third year of Iran's revolution, will be a step forward along this path. But, unfortunately, Iran's present reality is still very far from the pure ideals of Nowruz. The imperialists, who are rightly called in Iran the "devilish forces of evil," have not stopped their intrigues against your country and, with the cooperation of domestic reaction, are trying to alter the anti-imperialist aspect of Iran's revolution.

The tragic war with Iraq continues, a war that is completely meaningless and has resulted in the martyrdom of people, the destruction of houses and other civilian installations. Domestic controversies, which are only to the benefit of the revolution's enemies and their efforts to prevent the creation of a united popular front, have not stopped.

I hope that in 1360 the Iranian people will taste peace and calm and will come close to the day when the bright objectives, toward which the best girls and boys occupying revolutionary positions in your country have struggled, are fulfilled. In addition, I hope that in 1360 the towering tree of Soviet-Iranian cooperation which has gained deep roots in the history of our two countries will bear much fruit.

It is a source of great happiness that Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the past year continued despite various difficulties. The signing of the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement in Moscow, which grants Iran the opportunity to trade with third countries and to use Soviet territory to transport its imports and exports, was an important event. It is interesting to note that the volume of Iranian goods transiting Soviet territory, in comparison with the prerevolution era, has more than doubled. As Iranian newspapers have repeatedly indicated, the transit agreement with the Soviet Union helps Iran to confront the economic boycott declared by the American imperialists.

Soviet-Iranian trade continues. Now, with Soviet cooperation, the construction and expansion of some important industrial units in Iran are being carried out. The Soviet Union today, as in the past, bases its relations with Iran on the basis of the principle of full equality of rights and nonintervention in domestic affairs and, on the basis of the principle of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness. As recently confirmed in the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, the objective of the entire foreign policy of our country is the strengthening of the basis of peace and the expansion of friendship and cooperaton between nations and countries. This fully applies to our closest neighbor, Iran.

Dear friends: When I visited your country I was convinced that the Iranian people have completely sincere feelings toward your country. I think that now--that is, after the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran--the possibilities for the expansion and the deepening of Soviet-Iranian relations have increased to a great extent. It is hoped that in 1360 these (?wishes) will be fulfilled. May the relations of our two countries be as clear as Iran's skies in the month of Farvardin and may nothing darken it.

## JALALEDDIN FARSI'S COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT HIT

### Ivanov Comments

NC210814 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Report on remarks by Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries--recorded in Russian fading into Persian translation]

[Text] Speaking about contacts between representatives of social circles of the Soviet Union and Iran, Yevgeniy Ivanov said: At the time the second anniversary of Iran's revolution was being observed we were very happy to welcome at the society the Soviet-Iranian cultural relations an Iranian delegation headed by Mr Jalaleddin Farsi, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution.

Our society has organized a meeting with the members of this delegation that was attended by outstanding personalities of Soviet social, governmental and cultural circles, scholars and correspondents and, in other words, by all those people who for many years worked toward the expansion and further consolidation of the good relations and the establishment of further good understanding between the two countries.

In this meeting it was indicated, with great satisfaction, that this was the first face-to-face contact between our society and the Iranian representatives following the revolution. We have always wanted and will always want such meetings to be held as often as possible and on a regular basis so that the opportunity will be granted for a better understanding of each other's (?objectives) and for a better knowledge of the various aspects of the lives of the two neighboring countries.

In the meeting held at the society it was said that the expansion and consolidation of cooperation with Iran in all fields has always been the goal of Soviet policy. Our country is primarily working toward the strengthening and expansion of good-neighborly relations, which should always be the characteristic of the relations between the two neighboring countries. The Soviet social circles warmly welcomed the economic contacts and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, including the construction of the Esfahan steel complex, the Aras power plants and other economic units.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev described the Iranian revolution as a big event in the international affairs of recent years and stressed its anti-imperialist aspect.

Yevgeniy Ivanov then said: The Iranian people's victory in their struggle against reaction and the shah's regime was a very important event and the Soviet people welcomed it with the best of intentions. We believe that now favorable conditions have been created under which fruitful cooperation in various fields between our two countries' social organizations can be further expanded. We always note with great satisfaction remarks by supporters of Soviet-Iranian good neighborliness. This was the same feeling toward the visit paid by the Iranian Islamic Republic's delegation headed by Mr Jalaleddin Farsi to our society. Those attending listened to the remarks of Dr Shari'at-Madari and other members of the delegation with great interest. Mr Jalaleddin Farsi also made some remarks at this meeting, but unfortunately his lack of historical information and nonunderstanding of the objectives of Soviet foreign policy did not allow him to be impartial in his assessment of past [illegible] present Soviet-Iranian relations. The Soviet Union has always based and still [illegible] its relations with Iran on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention in domestic affairs and on the basis of the principles of cooperation and good neighborliness.

Yevgeniy Ivanov then said: It is important to recall that Soviet social circles have always protested the machinations of imperialists who tried to stifle Iran's revolution. The Soviet social circles have also decisively confronted the intrigues of American imperialism, which has created new hotbeds of military danger in the Persian Gulf area, the Indian Ocean and other areas in the direct proximity of Soviet territory.

We support the expansion of relations between the social circles of both countries and are happy that in Iran attention to our country and interest in learning about the life of the Soviet people is increasing. At the same time, we know that in your country there are forces which want to divert Iran from the path of Soviet-Iranian good neighborliness and cooperation. Some Iranian personalities, in their remarks directed against the Soviet Union, distort our country's domestic and foreign policies. On this subject, I should say that in some of his remarks after returning from his trip to the Soviet Union, Mr Jalaleddin Farsi either intentionally or unintentionally distorted the Soviet reality and our country's domestic and foreign policies. In our opinion, this does not help the expansion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Yevgeniy Ivanov said: We believe that remarks by the Iranian representatives should help the objectives related to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation and not the objectives which might create mistrust.

Our country's policy toward Iran is overt, clear and generous, and it is completely different from the policy pursued by imperialist circles headed by America. In conclusion, Yevgeniy Ivanov said: The objective of our policy is for Iran to progress as a country with a strong economy, to be a politically developed and independent country and to be an important factor in the strengthening of the bases of peace in this region and throughout the world.

## Farsi Criticized

GF221333 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iranian delegation headed by Jalaleddin Farsi, one of the characters in the Islamic Republican Party, visited Moscow, Leningrad and central Asia some time ago. The delegates had the opportunity to hold talks with many Soviet citizens and they were welcomed with hospitality everywhere. In interviews with them the good will and good wishes (?of Soviets) toward Iran and the heroic Iranian people, who had an anti-imperialist revolution some time ago, were expressed as well as the desire for friendly and good-neighborly relations.

It would have been nice if Mr Jalaleddin Farsi had spoken about his visit and talks without any spite. Unfortunately, Mr Farsi in his television speech on 11 March and during his other speeches preferred to throw a bucket of dirty water on the head of the country, whose people treated him and his delegation with hospitality, on its foreign policy and on its policies toward Iran. Mr Farsi did not like anything. He claimed that the members of Iranian delegation were not treated as they should have been. They were supposedly unable to meet and talk with the people they wanted to. The program for the delegation was designed on the basis of the wishes of Mr Farsi and other members of the delegation. Mr Farsi also preferred to play the useless role of rejecting the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism or, in other words, of historical materialism. Mr Farsi said: Historical materialism is unable to evalute the Islamic revolution of Iran correctly and, therefore, the Soviet Union has not realized the nature of what has happened in our country.

Dear listeners, when a person hears such remarks he wants to say: Mr Farsi, it is enough. Throughout the 100 years of historical materialism many individuals have tried to reject this philosophy. However, their names have been forgotten, whereas historical materialism remains and is aiding us, the Soviet people, in evaluating events around the world, including Iran, on a scientific basis. About the Iranian revolution it should be said that since the beginning of the revolution it was clear to the Soviet people that a struggle of the oppressed Iranian people was taking place against the imperialistic orders in order to be able to decide their own future and to attain independence and good fortune. The Soviet people, understanding this, supported the struggle of the Iranian people without any conditions and patriotic Iranian circles welcomed this position with deep gratitude.

The good will of our country toward the Iranian revolution has not changed. We remind you of what Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev recently said at the 26th CPSU Congress: The Iranian revolution has become a major event in the international events of recent years. With all its complexities and contradictions, this revolution is basically an anti-imperialist revolution even though internal and external reactionaries are trying to change its position. Brezhnev said: The Iranian nation has chosen a special road toward freedom. We, with all our heart, hope for its success on this quest.

Dear listeners, reactionaries are trying to attribute an anti-Soviet position to this revolution, which is completely contrary to the nature of the Iranian revolution. They use the completely false thesis about an imaginary Soviet-U.S. agreement on Iran and the imaginary Soviet crushing of the movement of Afghan Muslims. Mr Farsi in his television speech used this and talked a good deal about it. Mr Farsi, speaking about Afghanistan, said: The Afghan people will not allow.... [sentence unfinished] or they will not stand for this condition. Let us see who has given Mr Farsi the duty to speak for the Afghan people. Who has allowed Mr Farsi to force the imperialist mercenaries or these bands of rebels [boshnak], who operate on Afghan soil and continue their unparalled barbaric acts against Afghan people, to be the defenders of the Afghan people? The expansion of good neighborly relations is to the benefit of the people of our countries, and it is clear that Mr Farsi's words are against such benefits.

HISTORIAN VIEWS LENINISM IN 'EASTERN' COUNTRIES

NC201437 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Mar 81

[First talk in series by Soviet historian Professor Bondarevskiy: "Lenin and Nations of the East"]

[Excerpts] Professor Bondarevskiy writes: (?Eleven) years ago, following a UNESCO decision the centenary of the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was observed throughout the world. Even in those sinister days in Iran, a special committee was formed to commemorate this anniversary. Six months earlier I travelled to Iran at the head of a small delegation of Soviet academicians and personalities. I can very well remember my meetings with the professors, lecturers and students of the Universities of Tehran, Esfahan and Shiraz. Of course the people I spoke with preferred to speak in the open air, fearing that SAVAK might listen in. During this trip I realized that the Iranian people are very interested in Lenin and that even fear for SAVAK was unable to curb this interest.

In early December 1969 I lectured at the Soviet cultural center in Tehran on the role played by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the establishment of Soviet-Iranian relations. This speech was very well received by the audience. After this and for a long time I received letters from Iran in which the writers requested that I continue my studies in the field and explain, in more detail, the role played by Lenin in determining the destiny of Eastern nations.

In order to profoundly and fully understand Lenin's role in the determination of the destiny of Eastern nations, his books and articles written 80 years ago at the start of the 20th Century should be studied. Vladimir Ilich Lenin indicated that the center of the world's revolutionary movement has been transferred to Russia. In order to understand the great importance of these conclusions, we should recall that 75 percent of Russian territory, or rather of the Soviet Union, is situated in Asia. These regions stretch over 40 percent of the territory of the immense Asian Continent. It is only for this reason that Lenin has concluded that the victory of the bourgeois and democratic revolution in Russia will create a strong motive for a growing national liberation movement by nations throughout Asia. The truth in this sagacious foresight was proven by the events which followed in Russia and Asia. We know that the 1905 revolution in Russia greatly affected the nations of the East and was the cause for the (?great) awakening of Asia.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin always paid special attention to struggles against any type of national oppression and for the sake of the national salvation of peoples both in Russia and in other countries. Since the very first years of his revolutionary activities, he was a firm struggler for the national liberation of peoples.

The party's program prepared by Lenin was approved by the party's second congress. In this program the right of all nationalities living in the country to have independent self-determination was officially declared. History of mankind does not recall any other program in which the equality of all nationalities and their sacred right to self-determination was declared than the party's program. As an example one can refer to the famous U.S. Declaration of Independence whose bicentennial was very magnificently observed in the United States of America in 1976. In this declaration nothing is said about the rights of the American natives and the legitimacy of slavery was declared. Even the human rights declaration and the [words indistinct] declared by the French Constituent Assembly in (?1889) and which is considered to be the most important bourgeois democracy document in the West, left the rights of national minorities completely (?unsaid) and officially declared slavery in the French colonies as legitimate. Therefore the democratic revolutionaries of the Eastern countries always attached great importance to Lenin's program which was approved about 80 years ago.

NIKOLAYEV COMMENTS ON RECENT EVENTS IN MAURITANIA

LD212350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary: "Events in Mauritania"]

[Text] The situation in northwestern Africa has flared up again due to recent events in Mauritania. As is known, the situation in this region for a few years now has been characterized by tension resulting from the Western Sahara problem. The conflict over Western Sahara territories involving the Arab Maghreb countries has inflamed relations between these countries and has become a great danger to peace and tranquility in this part of the African Continent. Without doubt the events in Mauritania have been due to the fact that the Western Sahara problem has not yet been solved. It seems in this respect that the duty of all states comes down to extending help in the search for a peaceful solution to this issue in order to eliminate the dangerous cause of instability and tension in northwestern Africa. But there exist two contradictory positions on the question of the Western Sahara and ways to settle it. It is known that this issue for a number of years has figured in the agendas of international organizations including the United Nations and the OAU, and also in conferences of the Nonaligned Movement. The resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, including the one passed by the last session, the 35th session, and supported by the majority of UN member-states, stress the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination, and recommend that interested parties enter into negotiations to settle this problem. The OAU on its part adheres to the line aimed at a peaceful settlement of the problem. The OAU ad hock committee on the problem of the Western Sahara which held a meeting in Freetown last September recommended in particular that a ceasefire be introduced in Western Sahara and a referendum be organized there through the OAU and with the help of the United Nations so that the population may voice their desire.

As for the Nonaligned Movement, it calls for a peaceful settlement of the Western Saharan problem. The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in Delhi this February pointed with concern to the grave situation in the Western Sahara and the consequences to the cause of peace and stability in this region. It urged the interested parties to start talks without delay in order to clarify the aspirations and hopes of the people of Western Sahara and guarantee the establishment of their right to free self-determination. The line aimed at securing a political solution to the probelm has the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which constantly back peaceful settlements to disputes. The Soviet Union calls for a political solution that will take into account the interests of all the parties involved in the conflict and guarantee lasting peace and security in the northwestern region of Africa, in accordance with UN principles and resolutions and those of the OAU. Regrettably, at the political level there exist other forces not interested in the establishment of peace which are active in the Western Sahara. On the contrary, their activity is aimed at sitting up the situation in the region and encouraging confrontation between the states of the area. These forces, in the person of the United States and its NATO allies, are interested in an unstable situation in order to reinforce their influence by facts, and particularly the decision by the American administration to send arms to Morocco on a large scale, a matter which has occasioned a wave of concern among Morocco's neighbors. This fact shows that the United States has abandoned its so-called neutral, nonbiased position on the Western Sahara, which it formerly claimed. The imperialist forces have stood in the background of events in Mauritania. These forces do not like to see Mauritania leaving the war in the Western Sahara and abandoning any claim to the Sahara, a matter appreciated by the peace-loving public all over the world as a positive step toward settling the Western Sahara problem.

The paper L'HUMANITE states that opposition elements in Mauritania recently received U.S. support. The paper explains this support by the attempts made by the new American administration to actively (?prop up its regimes) in this part of Africa. All peace-loving forces in the world hope that the peoples of the Maghreb will be able to confront the undignified schemes of the imperialist forces, and that the wisdom of these people, will help prevent a fratricidal war and find a just, peaceful solution to the problems of this region. This will benefit the cause of peace and security in this part of the African Continent. It will also benefit the cause of inter-Arab solidarity in the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MERCENARIES IN AFRICA NOTED

LD221628 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Luanda, 22 Mar, TASS--Corpses of women, old men and children, destroyed villages, burnt down crops--this is the bloody trace left on Angolan soil by mercenaries of the 32nd Special Batallion of the Army of the Republic of South Africa, reports the news agency ANGOP. Mercenaries, according to the news agency, account for 80 percent of the personnel of the unit, numbering 1,200.

"Skull hunters" from the "buffalo batallion" include thugs from the United States, Britain, Portugal, Canada, Australia, Chile, Israel, former Rhodesian army. They have at their disposal the most up-to-date arms of American, Israel, South African make, which they use for repressions against civilians of Namibia patriots of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for bandit raids on independent African countries.

Mercenaries are being recruited particularly actively in the United States, where "high-paid jobs" in the south of Africa are openly offered to "veterans of Vietnam", adventurists and criminals of all hues by the SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE journal. By agreement with the Pretoria authorities, the U.S. CIA coordinates recruitment of mercenaries.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED

LD200034 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Union and Ethiopia have signed a trade protocol for the current year. For more details we turn to Rustem Tarzimanov, an official of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

[Begin Tarzimanov recording in Russian fading into English translation] We have made an important step forward within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The new protocol not only confirms formally trade relations but also expands considerably their range.

The Soviet Union will sell to Ethiopia more machine tools, industrial plants, transport facilities and spare parts, building materials and household appliances.

It knows that the people of Ethiopia are coping with great tasks. Many of these are to overcome the oppressive heritage of the feudal monarchy. Other tasks are to lay the ground-work for a socialist society. Trade between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia is designed to facilitate the constructive efforts of both countries. [end recording]

SUDAN 'LIST TOWARD WASHINGTON' IN PLO EXPULSION

LD201131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by I. Donskoy: "Cynical Action"]

[Text] The Sudanese authorities have expelled the PLO mission from their country. This cynical action has elicited the condemnation of the Arab states, except Egypt. The As-Sadat government has long betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian Arab people struggling for the recognition of their national rights, including the right to create their own sovereign state.

Sudan's anti-Palestinian actions also generated a negative reaction in non-Arab countries, in fact wherever the UN decisions recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people are approved. Representatives of different public circles in Sudan itself also greeted with surprise and bitterness the new zigzag in their government's policy.

It was probably all this which forced Sudanese Minister of State Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak to issue a statement in which he tried to justify Sudan's sudden turnabout with respect to the PLO and the Palestinian people's just struggle. Since no forceful justifications for this turnabout were to be found, the Sudanese minister launched into denials of the "fabrications" of foreign sources which had assessed correctly the Sudanese Government's anti-Palestinian action. Here he alleged that Sudan remains firm on the Palestinian question and will continue to support the PLO.

One wonders whether the minister really cannot see that the accreditation of the PLO mission in Khartoum was practical support for the Palestinians, while his statements are only dubious verbal support? Of course, he is as well aware of this as anyone. The only difference is that he has to get himself out of trouble and justify his government's unseemly actions, while others are not required to do this since others are not responsible for them. The background of the current Sudanese turn is perfectly clear.

The point is that an obvious list toward Washington has appeared recently in Sudan's policy. To develop the very promising oil deposits discovered in the south of the country, Sudan needs enormous capital investments. That is why Khartoum expects a great deal from the American moneybags. But the latter are in no hurry. Moreover, Washington does not even conceal the fact that its thoughts are turned primarily toward wresting Sudan from the other Arab countries and drawing it into the mainstream of U.S. policy. Unfortunately, Khartoum is succumbing to imperialist diktat and gradually deviating from its anti-imperialist course.

Initially there was the confrontation with Libya, and then with Libya and Chad, support for the defeated pro-French Chad rebel Habre, then the creation of centers for the military training of Afghan bandits. And now--the expulsion of the Palestinians. Whatever the Sudanese ministers may say, the facts show that the Americans are putting pressure on Sudan and that Sudan is giving in to the pressure, running the risk of finding itself in the same sort of isolation in the Arab world as Egypt.

It is in precisely this light that the PLO mission's expulsion from Sudan appears. In other words, the anti-Palestinian action is at the same time a pro-U.S. action. And that is real fact.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD201705 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Unattributed Report: "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Moscow City Party Organization's Tasks"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a meeting of the Moscow city CPSU organization aktiv took place. Its participants discussed the question "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Moscow City Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The following spoke at the aktiv meeting: A.V. Korovitsyn, first secretary of the Kievskiy CPSU Raykom; V.I. Kcptev, steelworker at the Serp i Molot plant; G.N. Goncharova, secretary of the Frunze factory party committee; V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the Food Industry; I.P. Demin, leader of a comprehensive team in the No 3 Housing Construction Combine; L.V. Shaposhnikova, artiste of the Moscow Soviet Theater; D.G. Muravyev, general director of the Krasnyy Bogatyr Production Association; N.V. Arzamastsev, secretary of the Moscow Energy Institute party committee; and M.I. Malyavina, chief doctor of the Rusakov Children's Hospital.

The aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

The aktiv meeting participants unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following took part in the aktiv meeting: Moscow Gorkom secretaries and Bureau members and candidate members; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom; P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; I.M. Golovkov, inspector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and leaders of a number of ministries.

A few days have passed, V.V. Grishin said, since the end of the 26th CPSU meeting--a major political event in the life of our party and people and in the international communist movement. It reviewed the multifaceted work of the party and its Central Committee during the past 5 years, formulated the basic problems of domestic and foreign policy and armed communists and the entire Soviet people with a detailed program of communist building. The congress graphically demonstrated the vital force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, our party's monolithic unity and the Soviet people's close cohesion around the CPSU.

The entire work of the congress took place in the spirit of the unity and cohesion which make the party powerful and invincible. The great political enthusiasm of the delegates, their good intent, level of interest and responsibility and their tremendous faith in the leadership of the Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally--all left a striking impression. This found expression in the general mood at the congress, in the delegates' speeches, in the appraisal of the CPSU Central Committee's activity, in the unanimous voting in the election of the party's leading organs and in the desire to implement the tasks discussed by the congress.

The central event of the congress was the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy."

This outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism provides a profound and exhaustive analysis in the Leninist mold of the contemporary international situation and the country's domestic life, elaborates the party's general line for the eighties and outlines an imposing program of communist building, strengthening the USSR's economic might and increasing Soviet people's well-being.

The Accountability Report and delegates' speeches noted that the party's preceding 25th congress had correctly outlined the Basic Guidelines for the country's social development and its foreign policy activity. Though it was a difficult time and there were problems in economic development and in the world arena, the tasks set by the congress have been successfully resolved on the whole. This relates to all spheres of our people's life--the economy, culture, social development, national relations, and the improvement of Soviet democracy. The Soviet Union's international prestige has increased still further and its influence on the course of world events has intensified.

The congress provided a high appraisal of the comprehensive activity of the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are creatively, farsightedly and on a scientific basis solving questions connected with the socioeconomic, political and spiritual development of our society, with heightening the people's well-being, with strengthening the country's defense capability and with the Soviet state's foreign policy. Their entire activity is a striking example of service to the people and is distinguished by strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, the principle of collectiveness in formulating decisions and by unity and cohesion.

The delegates unanimously noted that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman, true continuer of Lenin's great cause and fiery fighter for communism and peace, is making a tremendous contribution to the work of the whole party and its Central Committee, to the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU domestic and foreign policy and to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tireless work for the sake of communism and peace and his exceptionally fruitful activity in strengthening our motherland's economic, political and defense might have earned him the greatest respect and high prestige among Soviet people, in the fraternal socialist countries and in the international communist and liberation movement. On behalf of communists and working people, the delegates expressed their profound gratitude to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his tireless work for the good of the Soviet people, peace and progress.

The 26th CPSU Congress wholly approved the Leninist course and practical activity of the party's Central Committees. It approved the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and proposed that all party organizations be guided in their work by the propositions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and advanced in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The congress thereby graphically demonstrated the monolithic nature and united will of our entire multimillion-strong party, rallied closely around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev posed the question of the need for changes and additions to the CPSU program. The program now in force on the whole correctly defines the natural patterns of world social development and the aims and basic tasks of the struggle by the party and the people for communism. But 20 years have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU program. During this period great experience of socialist and communist building has been accumulated, and changes and new processes have taken place in the international arena. For this reason the congress has charged the CPSU Central Committee with making the necessary additions and changes to the existing program and preparing a new edition of the CPSU program for the next party congress.

The congress heard a report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," approved this important party program document and charged the USSR Council of Ministers with elaborating in accordance with the Basic Guidelines a draft 5-year plan, broken down annually and in terms of ministries, departments and union republics, and with submitting it for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet in October 1981.

The party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report are of huge theoretical, political and national economic significance. Their implementation will ensure a further boost to the economy and the people's well-being. The still greater strengthening of the country's scientific-technical and defense potential and the consolidation of the Soviet Union's positions in the international arena.

The congress unanimously elected the party's leading organs--the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

The 3 March CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. With great enthusiasm Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was reelected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This is yet another clear proof of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high prestige in the party and of the recognition of his outstanding services in the cause of communist building and in the struggle for socialism and peace.

On behalf of the Moscow party organization aktiv, V.V. Grishin warmly congratulated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on his reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and wished him good health, happiness and new successes in the work for the good of the Leninist party, the Soviet people and the cause of peace and communism.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Grishin said, asked me to convey cordial greetings to the participants in our aktiv meeting and wished us successes in the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

The delegation of the Moscow city party organization, V.V. Grishin continued, which represented over 1 million communists at the congress, took an active part in the congress' work. Voicing the thoughts and feelings of the capital's communists and working people, from the platform of the highest party forum it declared its full approval of and unanimous support for the political line and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and for all the provisions and conclusions of the Accountability Report and the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Together with the whole party and the entire Soviet people, Moscow communists and working people wholly approve the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on questions of international relations. The party congress, he noted, assessed highly the foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed that in the international sphere the past years have been complex and stormy. Alongside the growth in world socialism's might and influence and the new victories of the peoples' revolutionary liberation movement, the aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism--primarily American--increased sharply. In these conditions the struggle of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to eliminate the threat of war and to preserve and deepen detente has acquired a special significance. The main thing is that even in the complicated situation our party has managed to preserve peace. Soviet people thank the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for this from the bottom of their hearts.

The tremendous role played by the socialist community in the modern world was stressed with the utmost force at the congress. The past 5 years have been years of steady upsurge for the socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has been active in the past years in the defense of peace and detente. The congress described the relations with the socialist countries that are not members of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. Considerable attention was paid at the congress to relations between the USSR and former colonial countries.

The Accountability Report gave a detailed description of the struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state to strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race. Our party's constructive new proposals aimed at averting the threat of war and ensuring international security, which are advanced in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, are convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. These proposals encompass a wide range of questions. They deal with measures of a political and a military nature. They touch on the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. They relate to nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons and to ground, naval and air forces. But all these proposals are united by a single aim, by one common desire--to do everything possible to remove the threat of nuclear war from the peoples, to obstruct the implementation of the plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe and to preserve peace on earth.

The congress delegates unanimously and with fervent approval supported these proposals, seeing them as a development of the peace program elaborated by the preceding CPSU Congress and as a major new contribution by the USSR to the struggle for a peaceful future for our world and for peaceful cooperation among peoples. General confidence has been voiced that this will raise the prestige of our Leninist party and our soviet land still higher in the eyes of millions and millions of people on all continents.

In the light of the specific phenomena of recent years, the congress analyzed the CPSU's line in the international communist movement and wholly approved it.

In connection with the congress decisions in the sphere of foreign policy and relations with fraternal parties and progressive movements, the city party organization's tasks consist in continuing to educate working people in the spirit of active implacability toward the policy of imperialism, hegemonism and revisionism and in the spirit of international proletarian solidarity. It is necessary to develop in every possible way our international links at all level.

The Moscow party organization has contacts with the fraternal party organizations of the capitals of many countries.

In developing international links and participating in international events, party and public organizations are called on to propagandize more actively the successes in communist building and socialism's great advantages. Our international ties should promote the implementation of measures to avert the threat of war and to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries' peoples and the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

At the focus of attention of the 26th party congress, the keynote speaker continued, were questions of CPSU economic and social policy. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report reviewed the results of the past 5-year period and of the seventies as a whole, provided a substantiation of the party's economic strategy and the special features of the coming period and highlighted the key problems in the development of the economy at the present stage.

The report period showed the soundness of the economic policy elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. Our country has achieved considerable successes in all spheres of building the material and technical base of communism.

Alongside the Soviet people's truly historic achievements, the congress noted difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on the problems of the country's economic development. The 26th CPSU Congress, he said, concretized with reference to the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole the party's principled guidelines on fundamental questions of economic policy in the conditions of developed socialism.

In connection with the 26th party congress decisions, important tasks face the Moscow City party organization and the capital's working people. A firm economic foundation has been created here. The 10th 5-Year Plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development was successfully fulfilled in terms of all the main indicators. The city's working people reached or exceeded the targets projected for 1976-80 in the sphere of industry, transportation, construction, the city economy, science, trade and consumer services, education and culture. The national economy's science and production potential considerably increased. A major new step was taken along the path of transforming the capital into a model communist city.

In directing working people's efforts toward fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the city party organization is called on to make fuller use of the accumulated experience of leadership of the economy and to resolutely eliminate shortcomings in economic activity. These were thoroughly analyzed at the 24th city party conference and the rayon party conferences. The leaders of certain enterprises and organizations have still not done everything necessary to transfer the economy onto the path of intensification and have not secured the fullest use of equipment, an increase in the return on capital and an improvement in the quality of output and construction and installation work. New production capacities are being commissioned and assimilated late. The changeover to the comprehensive development of microrayons is being implemented only slowly. There are serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises in transport, the city economy and the consumer services sphere.

The 5-year plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1981-1985 and also "The Basic Guidelines" through 1990 are currently being elaborated in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of economic and social policy. The 5-year plan will envisage the balanced, proportionate development of the economy, the further transformation of all its sectors on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and improvement of the population's well-being and cultural standard. The 11th 5-Year Plan will see a steady production growth rate, accelerated modernization amd retooling of enterprises and the intensification of their specialization in the production of articles of a high technical standard and quality.

The implementation of the party congress decisions and 5-year plan targets demands an even greater improvement in the standard of leadership of economic activity. The main thing is to make maximum use of all internal reserves and possibilities and to comprehensively develop labor collectives' creative initiative.

We must work hard to solve problems relating to improving social production and construction efficiency and ensure that every single industrial enterprise in Moscow, every single construction and transportation organization and every single farm fulfills the plan for 1981 and the rest of the 5-year plan.

The task set by the party of completing the switch to a predominantly intensive path of development is particularly topical in terms of our city. The only way to develop the economy in Moscow is to improve production efficiency. The main task for us is to ensure preferential labor productivity growth rates compared with output growth rates, to improve the use of fixed production capital and the return on capital, intensify economy measures and strengthen labor and plan discipline.

Party organizations must mobilize labor collectives to make fuller use of production reserves and ensure an increase in output with the same or a smaller work force.

Improvement of output and work quality is an important way of improving production efficiency. A definite step forward was taken in this area in the last 5-year plan. But it is not enough. On the basis of accumulated experience and the full introduction of the city's output quality control system we must do much more in the current 5-year plan. Moscow products must be excellent.

The city's plants and factories still have substantial reserves in terms of improving the quality of industrial products. Economic leaders and party organizations at some plants and factories are not paying enough attention to the comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of improving quality. Comprehensive output quality control systems have now been introduced at 512 industrial enterprises in the city.

We must also pursue a more vigorous economy and thrift policy. "The Basic Guidelines" envisage specific targets for saving energy, fuel, metal, raw and other materials. Enterprises must regard them as minimum targets which have to be overfulfilled.

One very important problem for the city is that of improving transportation work. Party organizations must focus attention on questions of improving the operating activity of enterprises and organizations in all types of transportation and their technical renewal, making more efficient use of rolling stock and ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the city's transportation service needs. Our task is to ensure the rapid development and improvement of passenger surface transportation.

In the capital construction sphere the task is to increase the efficiency with which capital investments are utilized and to concentrate them on projects nearing completion. Party organizations and economic leaders must make national use of local possibilities as well as centralized capital investments, improve the organization of construction work, increase the activeness of workers and engineers and involve scientific forces in the solution of problems on a wider scale.

We must ensure a high return on every ruble of capital investments. In this connection attention must be focused on modernizing and retooling existing enterprises, ensuring comprehensive modernization throughout the technological process. We must ensure the widespread introduction of progressive construction methods, especially team contract methods and the construction of buildings from standard items on the unified list.

The link between science and production is of paramount significance in the solution of 26th party congress tasks relating to the development of production and acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The city party organization has done a considerable amount of work to pool the efforts of scientific research institutes, planning and design organizations, VUZes and production collectives in the joint solution of very important scientific developments into practice, the prompt implementation of planning and design decisions and the improvement in the technical standard and economic effectiveness of production.

We must comprehensively improve planning and management, continue production concentration and the deepening of production specialization and cooperation, switch enterprises to planning and assessment of economic activity in accordance with the normative net output indicator and switch construction output indicator.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, proceeding on the basis of the 26th party congress decisions, the city party organization has a lot of work to do to further improve Muscovites' well-being. The problems requiring most attention include increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods at Group B industrial enterprises and enterprises in heavy industry and other industrial sectors, improving trade and public catering, providing the population with industrial goods and foodstuffs, making rational use of marketable funds, expanding the services sphere, maintaining the present rate of housing construction and improving its quality, improving working people's working and everyday living conditions, further implementing the general plan for Moscow's development, improving all sectors of the municipal economy and overcoming any imbalance in its development.

In solving the economic and social tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the city party organization must do its best. V.V. Grishin stressed, to ensure that Moscow increasingly matches the requirements of a model communist city. That is a most important task for all communists and all Muscovites. It must be solved consistently, persistently and with all vigor.

The 26th CPSU Congress was at pains to point out, the speaker continued, that under conditions of mature socialism the correlation between society's economic progress and sociopolitical and spiritual progress becomes increasingly close. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee Report devoted a special section to the development of Soviet society's social class and national structure and to the improvement of the socialist way of life and our state organization and democracy.

On the basis of a deep and scientific analysis of Soviet society's development in recent decades, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report draws the important theoretical conclusion that the establishment of a class-free social structure will, by and large, take place within the historical framework of mature socialism. Here it is stressed that the working class has been and remains the leading force in this process. Its revolutionary ideology and morality, psychology, interests and ideals are being adopted by every section of Soviet society.

Under these conditions the city party organization has the task of ensuring that the leading role of the city's working class is strengthened, that its ideological and political maturity and professional qualifications are increased, and that every worker's labor is creative and full of profound intellectual content.

There must also be an improvement in work with the city's intelligentsia, who are playing an increasingly important role not only in science, education and culture, but also in material production and all our lives.

The congress gave serious attention to discussing questions of demographic policy and the population problems, which have recently become acute. The main way of solving them under the conditions in Moscow is to increase concern for the family, newlyweds--the woman especially--and war and labor veterans. Party organizations and soviet and economic organs must proceed from the premise that improving demographic conditions is the key to improvements regarding many questions in the sphere of production activity and to further improving the moral climate in the city.

One of the main questions discussed by the congress was that of strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and molding the new person.

Party organizations' task is to show a good grasp of the processes which are taking place and to be able to analyze them, draw the right conclusions, make sound decisions and monitor and carry through work that has been begun.

The city party organization is doing a great deal of work to make every person's work not only more productive, but also absorbing, interesting and creative. Nevertheless many thousands of our working people are engaged in manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor. Some leaders who are party members have resigned themselves to this state of affairs, failing to take account of the fact that this is not only an economic, but also a serious social problem. Solving it means eliminating the considerable obstacles in the way of making labor every person's first vital requirement. Such was the party congress's formulation of the question. We must draw the appropriate conclusions from it.

It is imperative to develop socialist competition to the full and eliminate formalism in this work, to support and disseminate patriotic initiatives and help to develop counter-planning. Following the example set by the leading workers who were delegates at the 26th CPSU Congress socialist competition has been launched in the city to fulfill the plan for the current year ahead of schedule--by 7 November.

Party, trade union and social organizations must put this competition on a broad footing, involve the majority of the working people in it, direct the masses' initiative toward implementing the party congress decisions and ensure that all the city's enterprises and organizations fulfill the annual targets ahead of schedule. This is a task not only for the current year but for the whole of the 5-year plan.

Everyone is aware that people work better and more eagerly when they sense constant concern for improving working and everyday living conditions. Special significance is attached to these questions in the current 5-year plan. Rigid controls must be introduced to ensure that funds for the social development of enterprises are fully and promptly utilized for that very purpose. The gorkom, raykoms, Moscow Gorispolkom and rayispolkoms and party organizations must make stricter demands on enterprise and organization leaders regarding the fulfillment of plan-envisaged housing, cultural and consumer constructions programs and for the prompt commissioning of kindergartens, Pioneer camps, leisure centers and clinics. When carrying out modernization it is essential to include measures to improve working and everyday living conditions for working people.

The party pays special attention to the distribution sphere. The Accountability Report delivered at the party congress convincingly demonstrated the increase in per capita material incomes and the equalization process taking place with regard to the living standards of all groups of working people. And it was stressed that this trend will accelerate as everyone works more efficiently. Under socialism labor--its quantity and quality--has to be the main criterion for distribution.

Party organizations and economic managers must give conscientious working people every encouragement and they must not allow any opportunity for loafers and slipshod workers to get away with bad work. It is necessary to improve monitoring of the extent of labor and extent of consumption and step up the struggle against such unhealthy phenomena as parasitism, bribery and machinations with goods in short supply. Workers control must be stepped up in the struggle against all types of abuses. Distribution of housing must be improved and it must be kept in good condition. The work of public health, people's and higher educational and cultural institutions must be improved.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report shows how much work the party is doing to mold the new man--the man of labor, high political culture, a patriot and internationalist.

Our task is to purposefully and persistently implement the congress instructions on matters of party policy in the sphere of culture and art and to instill in creative working people political ideals. We must ensure considerate and respectful treatment of the artistic intelligentsia and orientage them toward lofty creative tasks, toward serving the interests of the Soviet people, our humanist ideals and communist building.

Art possesses great educative power and it must instill in people a sense of beauty and good taste. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's congress report rated highly the Olympic facilities and some new housing developments in Moscow. And it was stressed that Soviet man's whole environment should bear the mark of beauty, that urban construction as a whole needs greater artistic expression and variety. We Muscovites, working hard and consistently to turn the capital into a model communist city, must pledge to carry out these instructions. They concern not only artists, architects and construction workers, they affect all spheres of our city's life.

The city party organization must wage a resolute struggle against petit bourgeois, consumerist attitudes, against hoarding, acquisitiveness and dishonesty in general and indifference toward the people's proccupations and needs. Drunkenness remains a serious social problem. The efforts of all labor collectives in the city, all public organizations and all communists must be directed toward eradicating this monstrous phenomenon.

In summing up what has been done and determining the tasks for the future, V.V. Grishin went on, the congress noted that the CPSU, armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, is worthily carrying out its great revolutionary and creative mission and is the organizer and political leader of the working class, working people and all the Soviet people.

The party Central Committee and its Politburo are setting an example of Leninist, profoundly scientific generalization of new phenomena and processes characteristic of the present stage of developed socialism. In their resolutions they comprehensively analyze the real facts, generalize accumulated experience, uncover the shortcomings and determine concrete measures to eliminate them.

The scientific approach to problems of economic and cultural building is increasingly becoming established in the work of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon party organizations. Local initiatives and undertakings are making a partywide impact. We particularly cherish the Accountability Report's high rating of the work of the capital's party organizations in developing production collectives' creative activeness and working people's communist education.

In the light of the propositions and instructions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the gorkom and raykom must constantly improve the style of their activity and implement vigorous and competent leadership in their areas of work.

The congress noted that primary party organizations have the paramount role to play in solving the big and multifaceted tasks of communist creation.

The city party organization's task is to activate these basic components of the party as much as possible and to increase their fighting capacity and authority. We must ensure that they all become true leaders of labor collectives, that they have close links with the masses and disseminate more widely all that is valuable and advanced. In all things party organizations must firmly pursue the party line, make fuller and better use of the right to monitor administrative activity and must avoid exercising petty tutelage and doing economic managers' work for them or duplicating their work.

The improvement of the standard of leadership of all aspects of the life of Soviet society is bound up with the correct selection, placement and education of cadres. The party attaches paramount significance to ensuring that all sectors of work are headed by politically mature, knowledgeable and able organizers.

More attention should be paid to party organization secretaries and we must take pains to create a reliable promotion reserve and to improve cadres' political and job training.

The main methods of further strengthening party organizations and enhancing the role of the authority of the elected aktiv are the steady development of intraparty democracy and strict observance of discipline and the Leninist norms of party life.

The CPSU Gorkom and Raykom, party committees and bureaus must improve the practice of preparing and holding party meetings and ensure publicity and widespread and prompt information for communists and working people on questions relating to the party's domestic and foreign policy. Criticism and self-criticism must be developed as a means of educating cadres, monitoring of the implementation of all suggestions and observations must be stepped up and unity of word and actions must be ensured.

The congress demanded a profound analytical approach to letters, applications and complaints from citizens. The congress adopted a special resolution on working people's letters addressed to it. The gorkom and raykoms must arrange its absolute fulfillment on schedule.

The Accountability Report and the delegates' speeches paid great attention to ideological and politicaleducation work, V.V. Grishin continued. It was noted that the conditions in which we live and work have recently changed a lot. The Soviet man has changed. His knowledge has been enriched, his erudition has increased and his spiritual needs have grown.

The task of party organizations and ideological workers is to take due account of all these phenomena and circumstances and fully exploit the immense potential of our propaganda. "Essentially it is a question of reorganization...many sectors and spheres of ideological work," the Accountability Report pointed out. The directions of reorganization are elaborated by the party Central Committee in the well-known 26 April 1979 resolution, which is a long-term document.

The 26th congress indicated the need for active, vigorous party political work with the masses. We must not avoid prickly topics or be afraid of touching on so-called difficult questions. Communists and Moscow's ideological aktiv can and must answer all the questions posed by Muscovites. They must do this with greater courage, remembering that if we do not answer them our country's enemies will try to use this to slander socialism. All ideological education work must be lively and interesting, without hackneyed phrases and standard, trite formulas.

In the light of the congress decisions and instructions from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the gorkom and raykoms must improve the effectiveness of forms of mass political work and make them match up to the demands of life. The 500,000-strong army of lecturers, propagandists, agitation and political information workers is failing to fully exploit their potential.

The results of party education must be improved to esnure that party policy merges with the activity of the masses. The congress set the task of achieving true unity of the party's ideological and theoretical, political-education, and organizational and economic work. In party education the main emphasis should be on the quality of training, above all of communists, not on increasing the number of students at seminars. And special attention should be paid to the selection, training and prompt briefing of propaganda cadres.

The Accountability Report paid serious attention to questions relating to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Substantial forces of the scientific intelligentsia in the sphere of social sciences are concentrated in Moscow. They are doing great work in researching into various aspects of mature socialism, the experience of the socialist community countries and the world revolutionary process. At the same time the tendency to indulge in scholarly theorizing has not yet been overcome, scientists not infrequently prefer to restate what is already known, many problems await resolution for years, and public opinion is studied only poorly. The party organizations of social sciences institutes and the relevant VUZ faculties should substantially improve their work in the light of the party congress decisions. Phenomena of society's political life must be analyzed more profoundly and boldly and the social sciences' contribution to the cause of communist creation must increase.

Communists and all the Soviet people greeted the 26th congress decisions with warm approval. They fully and entirely support the Leninist purposefulness with which the CPSU is leading the country along the path of the steady upsurge in Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and the preservation and strengthening of peace throughout the world. At meetings and rallies in labor collectives and in hundreds of thousands of letters from working people, the desire to not only fulfill, but overfulfill the plans outlined by the congress is expressed.

The congress laid down principles which are fundamental and at the same time concrete. The city party organization's task is to mobilize party members and all working people to fulfill these historic decisions and to lead and develop the labor and political enthusiasm aroused among the masses by the congress.

The 24th City Party Conference, held in January, in whose work Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other party and government leaders took part, demonstrated with new force the close cohesion of the capital's party organization around the party's Central Committee and its Politburo and expressed determination to fulfill all the tasks set.

The main element in the activity of the city's CPSU organization and of primary party organizations is now the profound explanation and propagandization of the congress materials and the organization of the struggle for the implementation of its decisions.

In the near future it is necessary to hold rayon party aktiv meetings, party meetings and meetings of working people at enterprises and in institutions and educational establishments, so as to hold an all-round discussion of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the ensuing tasks. It is necessary to organize the study of congress materials within the party education network and their broad propagandization by the mass media. Congress delegates, leaders of party soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, propagandists, lecturers, agitators and political information workers must participate actively in this explanatory work.

Every party organ and all party organizations should elaborate concrete measures for the implementation of the congress decisions and create the conditions for their fulfillment.

Socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for 1981 is being launched increasingly extensively in Moscow now. It is necessary to do everything to develop and support the initiative of enterprise collectives and production frontrunners and innovators, to increase the masses' labor and creative activeness and to ensure that every person regards the 5-year plan targets as his own vital cause and applies all his forces, knowledge and experience to their successful implementation.

The city party organization's attention must be focused on questions of furhter improving production efficiency and work quality, developing industry, transportation, construction and municipal services and improving services to the population.

An important place in the activity of the gorkom and raykoms, soviet organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be occupied by measures aimed at improving the people's material and cultural living standard and improving the organization of Muscovites' labor, everyday life and leisure.

Much has to be done to improve ideological and party organizational work and strengthen the militancy of all elements in the city party organization. We must strive persistently to increase communists' role and responsibility in all spheres of economic, cultural and sociopolitical life in the capital and in work to turn Moscow into a model communist city.

On behalf of the many million strong army of communists, the 26th CPSU Congress called on workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and all the Soviet people to engage in inspired creative labor for the sake of our motherland's further flourishing. The 11th 5-Year Plan tasks are important and crucial. The decisive condition of their successful fulfillment is the all-round improvement of the standard of work by party organizations and of their organizational and mobilizing role.

The Moscow city party organization is a militant cohesive detachment of our party and a loyal prop of the CPSU Central Committee. It is constantly aware of the central committee's great trust, attention and support. The capital's communists are well aware that this imposes on them a great responsibility for the fulfillment of the party's plans and for the implementation of its policy.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow City Party Organization will do everything necessary to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th party congress and will continue to march in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO USSR MINISTERS

LD221656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov presented Orders of the October Revolution in the Kremlin today to USSR Ministers Bakin, Bakhirev, Bugayev, Kamentsev, Silayev and Finogenov. They received the high awards for their great contribution toward ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the development of machine building, air transportation, assembly and special construction work and the fisheries industry. The Order of Lenin was presented to Semenov, USSR ambassador to the German Federal Republic.

ALIYEV ACCEPTS CHALLENGE RED BANNER FOR AZERBAIJAN

LD231026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Azerbaijan today was presented with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Here is Valeriy Parkhomenko:

The award was conferred on the republic for the successes it achieved in socialist competition last year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. How the good results were achieved, the heroes of the past 5-year plan and plans for the future were the subjects dealt with at a ceremonial meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv held at the Lenin Palace in Baku today. The working people of Azerbaijan were congratulated on their outstanding successes by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He noted that the republic had been awarded the Red Banner for the 11th successive time. It has been the result of the selfless labor of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia and the fruits of the large-scale and comprehensive organizational work of party organizations. Their role was emphasized especially by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the report to the 26th party congress.

Accepting the motherland's lofty award, Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, warmly thanked the party, government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their concern for Azerbaijan. Both he and all speakers at this festival of labor glory gave an assurance that in response to the award they will work tirelessly in the new 5-year plan in all sectors of communist construction and will make the 11th 5-Year Plan a Red Banner one too.

KISELEV ATTENDS LITHUANIAN AKTIV MEETING

LD221654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] After a meeting of the Lithuanian republic party aktiv a socialist competition contract was concluded between the workers of Belorussia and the Lithuanian SSR for 1981. Present at the signing was Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

UKRAINIAN PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS

Installation Minister

AU202101 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing V.Z. Borisovskiy as Ukrainian Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vladimir Zakharovich Borisovskiy as Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

## Construction Minister

AU202107 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing Comrade A.N. Shchepetilnikov as Ukrainain Minister of Industrial Construction"]

[Text] The Ukrainain Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov as Ukrainian minister of industrial construction, having relieved him of the duties of Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

City of Kiev, 13 March 1981

Comrade A.N. Shchepetilnikov, born in 1930, has been a CPSU member since 1958. His labor activity began in 1946. He was a worker, then a foreman, chief of a production and technical department, chief engineer and chief of a construction administration, chief engineer and trust manager, and chief of the Donetsk housing construction combine. In 1966-67, he headed the special Ukrainian Construction and Installation Trust that engaged in the resotration of Tashkent city. Then he was appointed Ukrainian deputy minister and, in 1975, first deputy minister of industrial construction, and in 1979, Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

He is a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and a Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy.

## Agriculture Chairman

AU202110 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing V.L. Filonenko as Chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Production and Technical Supply of Agriculture"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Viktor Lazarevich Filonenko as chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Production and Technical Supply of Agriculture.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

City of Kiev, 13 March 1981

Born in 1933, Comrade B.L. Filonenko has been a CPSU member since 1959. Having graduated from the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, he is a mechanics engineer and has worked as an engineer, director of a radio telegraph station, as second and first secretary of Chernigovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee, as rayispolkom chairman and raykom first secretary, and as chairman of an oblast Selkhoztekhnika association. As of 1970, he was Chernigovskiy Obkom secretary and, from 1973, Chernigovskiy Oblispolkom chairman.

He is Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member, deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 9th and 10th convocation, and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman.

DYMSHITS PRESENTS RED BANNER AWARD TO ESTONIA

LD201147 [Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 13 March publishes on pages 1-3, under the headline "Party's Inspiring Trust; Presentation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the Republic." A 9,000-word ETA report on the 12 March ceremonial meeting in Tallinn at which V. Dymshits, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the banner to the republic. The report contains a 3,000-word version of Dymshits's speech at the meeting and a 2,500-word version of the speech by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. It also contains brief reports of speeches delivered by workers and minor party officials.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA TIES LITHUANIAN EMIRGRES GROUPS

LD201702 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 13 March carries on page 7 a 3,400-word article entitled "Stray Sheep and Their Shepherds" by Albertas Laurinchyukas about the experiences of emigre Lithuanians including the Brazinskas 'pirates,' now resident in the United States, who reportedly pose as campaigners for human rights in Soviet Lithuania. Laurinchyukas recounts the crimes allegedly committed by some of these emigres in Lithuania and elsewhere during World War II, terming them "Hitlerite hangers-on and bourgeois nationalists." Laurinchyukas concludes by describing the return of one Lithuanian to Soviet Lithuania after breaking with the "reactionary" emirgre movement in the United States, and citing has laudatory comments on life in Soviet Lithuania.

## EARLY MARCH WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED

LD200949 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist N. Orlov: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of March the average air temperature over most of the European territory of the USSR was 1-3 degrees above normal. It has now grown colder everywhere. In the south, when the air temperature reached 16-22 degrees, vegetation was renewed among the wintering crops. South of Lvov, Kishenev, Zaporozhye and Astrakhan, the fruit plantations emerged from their state of dormancy and in places the buds began to swell. The development of fruit crops proceeded vigorously in the Caucasian Black Sea coast and the valleys of the Transcaucasus. On the apple, pear, cherry, mazzard cherry, peach and apricot trees the buds have swollen and in a number of regions have opened. The apricots are in blossom in a number of places.

The borderline of the snow mantle as of 10 March ran along the line passing through Riga, Mogilev, Gomel, Chernigov, Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, Sumy, Kharkov, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Frolovo and Elton (Volgogradskaya Oblast). The winter grain crops and grasses northeast of this line were in a state of winter dormancy under the snow mantle whose depth was 3-6 cm in the extreme western and southern regions of this territory and up to 50-70 cm to the north and northeast.

In the arable farming regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan the weather has grown milder again. The average air temperature of the 10 days was 2-8 degrees above normal almost everywhere while the maximum air temperature everywhere except in Chitinskaya Oblast rose above zero. However, on individual nights a considerable drop in the temperature was observed. In West Siberia the winter grain crops and grasses were under a snow mantle whose depth was mostly 25-35 cm and in Altayskiy Kray about 20 cm. Their wintering in the past 10 days proceeded favorably.

The mild weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. The maximum air temperature was 16-20 degrees in the majority of regions and 21-23 degrees in Turkmenia. The resumption of vegetation among fruit crops is to be observed almost everywhere here. The development of the fruit crops has also begun in south Kazakhstan. By the end of the 10-day period the general swelling and opening of buds was noted almost everywhere on the apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach and mulberry trees. The apricot and early plum trees are blossoming in the valleys of Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan.

## GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD200455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] An aktiv meeting of the State Committee for Production and Technical Services for Agriculture opened today. Tasks are being discussed in light of the decisions of the party congress. The report by Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, chairman of the state committee, noted that during the present 5-year plan period the volumes of supplies of equipment for agriculture will mount considerably. A system of new machines has been devised and is being introduced which takes account of the soil and climatic conditions of 20 zones of the country.

The repair service and other services are to considerably strengthen their bases and ensure supplies to farms of spare parts and also the training of machine operators and engineering and technical workers. The State Committee for Production and Technical Services for Agriculture is called upon to make a big contribution to the comprehensive mechanization of animal husbandry.

Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD SUPPLY RESERVES NECESSARY

LD230853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Agrarian Strategy"]

[Excerpts] The party congress drew up a broad economic program for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the subsequent years of the eighties. Its chief aim is to ensure further growth in the Soviet people's well-being. The task of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population has been brought to the fore.

What must be done right now to successfully resolve it and implement the food program in full? While raising these questions, at the same time readers express their wishes and proposals as to how best to organize things in a particular sector, what experience to utilize and which reserves attention should be primarily be drawn to, and they criticize shortcomings. This is a noteworthy fact. It indicates that, imbued with the spirit of the party congress and armed with its ideas, people are taking an exacting and businesslike approach to the resolution of very important problems.

Our party's agrarian strategy is clear and intelligible to the broad masses. To produce more output with less expenditure and to satisfy the population's requirements more fully. Its special features in the eighties are also clear and intelligible. The center of gravity is now shifting to returns on capital investments, to increasing the productivity of fields and livestock units and to deepening and improving the link between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the sectors which form the agroindustrial complex.

The party's agrarian strategy is directed toward precisely this--to ensure that the already created potential of agricultural production produces a full return. Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, many RSFSR kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are studying their potential comprehensively and in depth and are seeking reserves for the sectors' more intensive development. Their attention is concentrated, above all, on the production of meat and other livestock products, the shortage of which gives rise to particularly palpable interrutpions in supplies. Livestock raising today is a shock front in the countryside. And, like any front, it demands the maximum effort and persistent struggle to achieve the planned targets. Meat production in the 11th 5-Year Plan must be increased by more than 3 million tons. That is the minimum. But there is potential for overfulfilling the plans, and collectives of livestock units, teams and farms must strive for this result. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz can achieved it. Farms where fodder production is well organized are successfully resolving this task. But on many the shortage of fodder still remains the chief obstacle to the development of livestock raising. This is why it is important right now, during the spring days, to envisage everything in order to remove that obstacle. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the cultivation of forage grain crops. Their share in the gross yield of grain crops is to be increased considerably. bearing in mind that the requirement for fodder grain is now being satisfied in full.

The party's agrarian strategy provides for the sound formation and development of the agroindustrial complex. Efficient cooperation both in the sectors producing agricultural output and in its processing, transportation and storage will make it possible more fully to meet the population's requirements for foodstuffs. Even now the volumes of output being produced in agriculture are making possible an appreciable improvement in the supply of many foodstuffs, vegetables and fruit, for example. In the last 5-year plan, however, their average annual consumption grew more slowly than production. The chief reason is that a lot of produce is lost during harvesting, transportation, processing and, particularly, storage. Losses of potatoes and vegetables reach 30-40 percent in certain rayons. Because of this, and also because of low yields, Yaroslavskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts fulfilled the plan for potato sales to the state by only one-third in the last 5-year plan. "It is hard to imagine," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "an efficient agroindustrial complex and a modern countryside without a developed road network, reliable transportation, elevators, storehouses, depots, refrigerators and packaging. Disorder and laggardness in any of these components inevitably affect the quantity and quality of the end product."

Tremendous significance is attached to ensuring the preservation of the harvest, meat, milk and other produce all the way from production to the consumer. Some R15 billion have been allocated to improving the conditions of their storage and transportation and reducing losses in the new 5-year plan. And once again it must not be forgotten that, having constructed grain depots, refrigeration plants and storehouses for vegetables and fodder, we must at the same time be thrifty. No capital investments or renewal of fixed capital will help where extravagance and mismanagement have not been ended.

Modern agricultural production cannot develop successfully without science. Our party directs the efforts of scientists both to resolving theoretical problems and to resolving key national economic questions. And agrarian scientists are doing a great deal. They are creating highly productive new strains of agricultural crops, improving equipment and technology, training the necessary cadres, improving the pedigree qualities of livestock and formulating valuable recommendations for increasing soil fertility.

But if we are to speak of the effectiveness of scientific developments and of their practical application, there are still many serious shortcomings here. The introduction of scientists' achievements and inventions is constantly lagging behind. Both organizationally and economically scientific research work is poorly coordinated with production. And economic leaders frequently ask for particular equipment to be purchased abroad which could perfectly well be produced in our country, and frequently of higher quality.

## COSMOS-1260 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD210910 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS--The USSR today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1260. It has on board scientific equipment for the continued exploration of outer space. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of the revolution--93.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--458.7 kilometres, the minimum distance--435.2 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--65 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

## MONGOLIAN-SOVIET MANNED SOYUZ-39 LAUNCHED 22 MAR

### Link-Up With Salyut-6

LD221724 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS--The spaceship Soyuz-39 was launched in the Soviet Union today at 17 hours 59 minutes Moscow time. The spaceship's international crew consists of the ship's commander, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov, and Cosmonaut-Researcher, citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha.

The aim of the launching of the spaceship Soyuz-39 is the link-up with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 and the holding of scientific and technological research and experiments by its crew onboard the complex jointly with the Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Savinykh. Exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes conducted by the socialist countries, participants in the Intercosmos programme, will be continued during the flight.

The new flight of an international crew consisting of citizens of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution is a vivid example of the creative power of Leninist friendship and fruitful cooperation of the Soviet and the Mongolian peoples. The Cosmonauts Dznanibekov and Gurragcha feel well. The onboard systems of the spaceship Soyuz-39 are functioning normally. The crew started fulfilling the flight's programme.

### Batmonh Visits Cosmodrome

LD222100 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome.

Socialist Mongolia has become the tenth country on the list of participants in manned flights, and its citizen became the 101st spaceman of the world. The 33-year-old Mongolian engineer, the son of a shepherd, Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha shared with Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekob the honor of making the eight international expedition on the Intercosmos programme.

Members of a party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic Jambyn Batmonh arrived at the cosmodrome decked out with flags of the two countries. Scientists of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic were present.

Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov heading the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, answering questions of journalists about the scientific programme for the expedition stressed that the majority of the experiments reflect the special features of the Mongolian school of space research.

Experiments for the study of Mongolia's natural resources will be widely represented. Laboratories at three levels will be used in these experiments--onboard the station Salyut-6, onboard the special plane and on the ground. Cameras and spectrometers designed in the USSR, GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be used. The most interesting districts on which the instruments will be aimed are the ore-bearing areas of the country, tectonic faults, highland pastures, promising oil and gas-bearing areas.

Due to the active participation in the Intercosmos programme, said President of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic Bazaryn Shirendyb who arrived at a cosmodrome, Mongolia has the opportunity for over 15 years now to develop the latest trends of science--surveying of natural resources from distance, space medicine and biology, space communications. They have direct influence on the state of many branches of the national economy, culture and the health services. "People's Mongolia is now ascending the highest pinacle at the basis of which is long-standing friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples," Bazaryn Shirendyb stressed.

Biographies of Cosmonauts

LD221730 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS--Commander of the spaceship Soyuz-39 that was launched today in the USSR, Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov was born on May 13, 1942, in the Iskandar settlement of the Bostanlyk District of the Tashkent region (the Uzbek Soviet Republic). Upon graduating in 1965 from the Yeisk Higher Military Flying School, he served as an instructor pilot in the airforce. Vladimir Dzhanibekov has been a member of the CPSU since 1970.

He was enrolled at the cosmonauts' detachment in 1970 and took part many times in controlling the flights of manned spaceships and orbital stations. Vladimir Dzhanibekov made his first space flight in January, 1978, as commander of the spaceship Soyuz-27 and of the first crew visiting the station Salyut-6.

Citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic Captain Judgerdemidiyn Gurragcha was born on December 5, 1947, in the Gurvan-Bulak settlement of the Bulgan Province in the family of a cattle-breeder.

In 1968 he was called up to serve in the Mongolian People's Army. Then he graduated from a military school of aircraft technicians in the Soviet Union. In 1972 he was enrolled at the Zhukovskiy Airforce Academy. After graduating from the academy, he worked as an engineer for aircraft equipment at the separate air squadron of the Mongolian People's Army.

Captain Guarragcha is member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party since 1979. In 1978, Gudgerdemidiyn Gurragcha started training for a space flight on the ship Soyuz and station Salyut at the Gagarin cosmonauts' training centre. He completed the course of training under the Intercosmos programme.

PROGRESS-12 TRANSPORT SHIP COMPLETES ORBIT

Separation From Salyut-6

LD192032 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Flight Control Center, 19 Mar, TASS--At 21 hours 14 minutes Moscow time today after the completion of the programme of the joint flight, an automatic transport ship Progress-12 was separated from the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz T-4.

The undocking and separation of the transport ship was controlled by specialists of the Flight Control Centre and Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh.

The transport ship Progress-12 was put into a near-earth orbit on January 23, 1981, and was linked up with the orbital station Salyut-6 on January 26. During the joint flight in an automatic regime the supply of fuel and oxydizing agent for the main engine was replenished on commands from the ground. Correction of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex was performed twice with the use of the transport ship's engine. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalendk and Viktor Savinykh unloaded the ship and placed the used up equipment into its freight section that has been emptied.

According to the data of the measurements of the trajectory, the parameters of the orbit of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 are now as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--358 km, the minimum distance--343 km, the period of the revolution--91.4 minutes, the inclination--51.6 degrees.

The first week of the orbital flight of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh has been concluded. In accordance with the programme, the cosmonauts were engaged today in repair operations at the station. They repaired the physical culture trainer complex and the installation for biological experiments "Malakhit". Both cosmonauts feel well. The work of the cosmonauts on the near-earth orbit continues.

## Termination of Spaceflight

LD211100 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Fulfilling the Flight Programme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS--The flight of the automatic transport ship Progress-12 which was put into a near-earth orbit on January 24, 1981, has been concluded.

According to commands from the Flight Control Centre, the transport ship was yesterday oriented in space. Then at 19 hours 59 minutes Moscow time its engine was switched on. As a result of the braking, the ship Progress-12 started descending, entered dense layers of the atmosphere over the present area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

Valdimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh continue working onboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuzt-4. Yesterday the cosmonauts repaired one of the television cameras and started a series of biological experiments with the aim of studying the effects of inhomogeneous [as received] magnetic field on the orientation of sprouts of higher plants.

Medical checks of the cosmonauts were also performed yesterday. The aim of the medical checks was to study the bioelectric activity of the heart.

Today's programme envisages the reactivation of scientific equipment of the station, cleaning the premises, physical exercises on the veloergometer and the "running track". In the evening during the sessions of two-way television communication, the members of the crew will have conversations with their families.

Both cosmonauts feel well.

The flight of the orbital complex proceeds normally.